

## A choice for Britain

On Thursday Britons confront the question of their continued membership in the European Common Market. The referendum June 5 will, hopefully, settle once and for all whether Britain will stay in tune with the broad vision of the European Economic Community (EEC), or bow out and go it alone as an island nation.

There are heartfelt differences of opinion about the issue. The antimarket forces fear most the eventual loss of British sovereignty, arguing that the British Parliament and government have to give precedence to the laws and regulations of the community. But the very fact of growing economic "interdependence" already means a certain loss of "independence." Is it better for Britain to help shape the rules of the evolving world economic order — or be subject to them without a voice?

Indeed, as we weigh the pros and cons of Common Market membership from the standpoint of Britain's potential role in Europe and its own economic health, we are hard put to it to find much rationale for withdrawal.

In economic terms, a limping Britain today urgently needs a spur to competition to help break out of the pattern of a stop-and-go economy. The benefits of membership have not yet realized because it takes more than two years to dismantle tariff barriers, and recession throughout Europe has slowed down capital investment. But the Common Market Nine are now one of the strongest economic powers in the world, creating a huge market of more than 250 million people for British goods. For a nation that depends for its survival on trade, the potential is self-evident.

Earlier fears that market membership would mean higher food prices in Britain have proved false. Because of the dramatic rise in world farm prices, some EEC prices have been appreciably lower.

There are even broader imperatives for market membership, however. Britain, which no longer has a strong military presence around the world, can play a more significant role in tandem with an emerging Europe than by remaining outside it. The record so far is encouraging.

Thus, London has been a moderating influence in the EEC, making it more outward-looking and less protectionist, notably toward the developing nations. Before British participation the community had links primarily with the members' former colonies in Africa. Today, as a result of British influence, 46 countries have associate status in the market. A telling point is that even the Commonwealth nations want Britain to stay in.

On the political front, it is plain that it will be a long time before the heterogeneous nations of the community achieve that visionary goal of a "United States of Europe." Yet in a world shrinking in size and becoming more and more interdependent, and in the face of a

growing global communist challenge, the logic of the dream remains. It is worth recalling that the Soviet Union does not like the Common Market or the idea of European union and that some of the opposition to it in Britain comes from the Marxists.

In some respects the Nine already are working together effectively. They have, for instance, taken common positions on the European security conference which the Russians are vigorously promoting, and they are hammering out a common trade policy toward the Soviet bloc. Military integration, of course, is extensive and economic integration is growing.

As for the issue of sovereignty, concern that Britain might one day forfeit its independence seems unfounded. Matters of conflict are decided in the market's Council of Ministers, where not much is done without unanimous support. Instead of being overwhelmed by the Europeans, Britain has an opportunity to contribute its own great parliamentary traditions and democratic ways to the European scene. Its sense of justice and fair play can be leavening influences.

One more, and most important point: Some believe that membership somehow weakens the special bond that has long existed between Britain and the United States, which share a heritage of political democracy the world sorely needs.

The question to be asked is: How can the two nations contribute most to the survival of Western democracy and world peace — a goal to which Britons and Americans aspire? The most important need is that the spiritual ideals and values which have guided the two peoples gather strength and become an even more powerful force for universal progress. It is this shared spiritual and moral animus which will enlighten mankind.

But on a purely political level there is no visible alternative to the trend toward European unity. A strong united Europe, free from the kind of conflicts that have produced two world wars, and able to stand up economically and militarily to any challenge from the East, serves the interests of Britain and America. Such a Europe, in which Britain can play a vital role, hopefully will develop stronger links with its Atlantic ally.

In this connection Britain, precisely because of the special transatlantic relationship, can be helpful to the United States. It gives Washington a sympathetic voice in the market, helping allay the lack of confidence in the U.S. which many Europeans seem to feel.

On balance, Common Market membership does not automatically solve the crucial problems engulfing Britain. But, if compelled to keep looking outward, if forced to avoid insularity and to pull together with other nations toward common goals, Britain will surely find a larger purpose for itself abroad and a stimulus to unity and industriousness at home.

## America's world commitments

The President's move against withdrawing the 70,000 American troops from overseas was the right decision at the right time. It does not preclude reassessment or future reductions.

But the suitable moment for any reduction is somewhere down the road; beyond the world's shifty mood after the events in Indo-China. For Congress to support the administration in this reading of the situation is to signal all nations that the U.S. Government is united in the will not to abdicate its military role in the aftermath of Vietnam.

Certainly there must be understanding of the position of the congressional sponsor of the proposed cuts, Ronald Dellums. He argued that in view of the nation's limited resources, the Congress ought to begin reducing American commitments abroad "to address mounting human problems at home." The President and Congress need to convey to the country that they are just as much concerned to meet these problems of their own people as they are to pursue national objectives overseas.

But these reductions to problems at home require security for the freedom to seek them democratically. To ensure this security, the House has ratified the administration view that now is not the time to cut 70,000 troops from the Far East, where it had been suggested that most of the cuts could be made. Nor would it be the time to cut American troops in Europe, as is perennially proposed.

In Europe withdrawals would need to be part of East-West "mutual balanced force reductions." Eventually America's allies should be able to take over more of the burden. But many are more hard-pressed economically than the U.S. at the moment.

They can become more effective by improving the quality of their effort, not simply adding troops (which West Germany could not do anyway without violating treaties). Standardization of military equipment in NATO

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'Is it your idea of a classless society first to get rid of a working class?'



## Readers write

### Portugal and democracy

I am surprised that now even the Monitor is complaining about the developments in Portugal. During all the years of brutal dictatorship one has waited in vain for these complaints. We are now hearing. A certain amount of moral support during the time of oppression would have helped those politicians today designated as moderate more than all the "sympathy" of the present day.

For many years, Western Europe and the United States have apparently supported, without any scruples, a reactionary regime out of an alleged necessity of protecting strategic interests and targets. Why didn't anybody think to inquire after the will of the people at that time either? Why doesn't mankind learn anything from the same, or

similar, developments in other parts of the world?

Strategy is of no avail if the people should always be taken into consideration. First, are not taken into consideration the obvious that the Portuguese are in reaction to the bad example and the will of the Western democracies?

Individuals are not tactical chess pieces; the disposal of alliances. To maintain military bases and the like are massive structures which are intended to serve the purpose of fighting against aggression, force or even killing them at all. For the Western nations it is not a matter of put more emphasis on aid to Portugal impoverished people and to have a standing of their developing thought.

## After the vote—what's next for the world?

With the EC referendum out of the way for Europe and the U.S. no longer riveted to Southeast Asia, the West can look more seriously at global problems

By Joseph C. Hensch

We can all get down to work now. U.S. President Gerald Ford has re-discovered Europe and found it savable — and worth saving. Europe has seen him and had its own discovery — that he is well intentioned, well informed, and competent. And Britain's referendum on its continued membership in the European Common Market has come and gone.

Which clears the boards for the North Atlantic community to settle down to the urgent and difficult but by no means unmanageable problems of their common future. Mostly, this means adjusting human needs to material resources, which in turn means a lot of new arrangements between the industrial countries of the northern hemisphere and the raw material-producing countries of South America, Africa, and southern Asia.

Most of the problems which for so long have diverted attention from those basic economic problems of the community now are happily cleared away. Of late there has

been so much talk of various crises that it is worthwhile to note briefly the situations which have been resolved or are offered hope of resolution by time and timely attention.

The latest to yield to common sense is the Middle East. Israel has recognized the peacefulness of the reopening of the Suez Canal by thinning out its forces in Sinai. For the first time since the 1967 war Israel artillery no longer bears threateningly on the canal itself. More important still, this is the first time since that same 1967 war that Israel has taken a step which recognizes that Egypt just might be interested sincerely in peace.

Within the past week the United States has finally completed its disengagement from Indo-China. Except for a very modest embassy staff, the once enormous American establishment in Laos has gone home. It was hustled a bit in the going, but it did get out without bloodshed.

Also within the past week Europe's own most disturbing political problem has offered signs of some relief. The young officers who run Portugal have had second and rational thoughts about how far to let the Communists go. It had

seemed that the Communists might be allowed to get a stranglehold on communications. The latest word is that the officers will not let this highly dangerous event happen.

China is increasingly putting its weight into Europe as a counterpoise to Moscow's weight. There is to be a Chinese Embassy to the European Common Market. France and China have polished up their relations, to the obvious distress of Moscow.

The Chinese are urging the United States to keep its armed forces in Europe, and the Europeans to improve their unity. Maoist Communist groups have ceased causing trouble for Americans and West Europeans. They have elevated Moscow to top target.

Turkey and Greece have not yet found agreement on Cyprus, but somehow this problem has been so handled on the European stove that it no longer threatens immediately to boil over.

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Wilson: rejects coalition

## A coalition government for Britain?

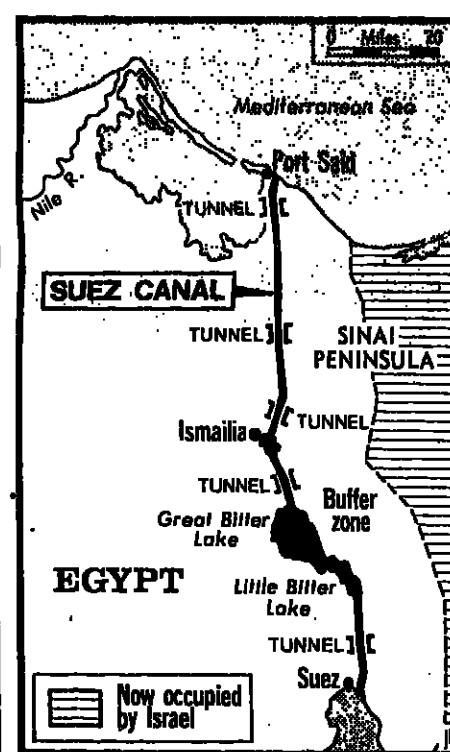
By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

A coalition government to tide Britain through its economic troubles?

Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath intrigued a press conference Wednesday by smiling broadly as he replied, "I don't know" to the suggestion. His smile, coming off top of Labourite Education Minister Reginald Prentice's somewhat maladroit suggestion to the same effect over the weekend, fueled speculation that cooperation between pro-European Conservatives, Liberals, and Labourites could carry over from the referendum campaign into a more durable political line-up.

The suggestion is sharply rejected by Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, leader of Labour's pro-Common Market forces and logical candidate to head Labourites into a coalition, shies away verbally from the idea. But some commentators suspect the possibility remains finely balanced in his political calculations.

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## Suez Canal opens again

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

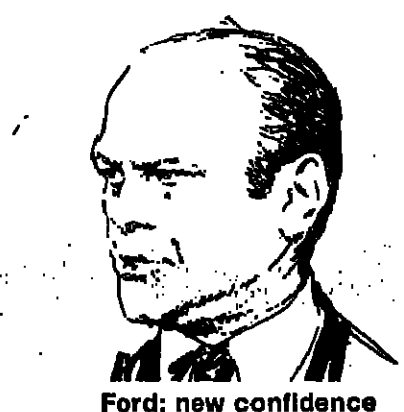
Egyptians look on the reopening of the Suez Canal with pride, and at the same time see it as reducing the risk of a new conflict with Israel.

Radio, television, and political antennae throughout the Middle East were tuned to the color and ceremony attending Egyptian President Sadat's reopening of the Suez Canal Thursday.

Israel contributed to the peaceful perspective of the occasion by completing a pullback of its forces in its forward occupation zone of Sinai early Wednesday, just eight years after the attack on Egypt of June 5, 1967. Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres said 3,500 men, 15 tanks, and artillery were withdrawn to new positions.

For Beirut television audiences Wednesday, President Sadat said he was reopening the canal to show the United States and President

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Ford: new confidence

## What Europe's trip has done for Ford

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

President Ford is gaining increased confidence in his ability to deal with the intricacies of foreign policy.

This is the conclusion of those who have been with him on his week-long travels in Europe — in Brussels (for NATO), in Madrid (to meet General Franco), in Salzburg (for two days of talks with Egyptian President Sadat), and here in Rome (to meet Italian leaders and the Pope).

Mr. Ford is described as "bouncing up" carefully on all foreign-policy details — far different, it is said, from President Nixon who is represented as being interested in only the broad framework of foreign-policy issues and objectives.

One result of this, it is believed, is that the President will rely more and more on himself and a little less on Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in Middle East and all other diplomatic moves.

After the Salzburg talks between President Sadat and President Ford, the U.S. side is making modest claims about results. But privately the view is that substantial leverage was won in terms of Mr. Ford's talks next week with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

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The Shah: Russian displeasure

## Moscow frowns on plans for U.S. spy base in Iran

By Dev Murarka  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

The Kremlin's unease over Iran's defense and arms agreements with the United States, which has been building up for some time, has surfaced in Pravda, the official Communist Party organ.

The newspaper published on its front page Wednesday a Tass news agency dispatch from New York reporting the new contract signed by Iran with Rockwell International to build an electronic surveillance base to listen to radio and telephone conversations in the region.

Until now, by and large Moscow publicly has ignored the Iranian arms drive while voicing disquiet in private.

The Pravda item claimed that according to the officials of the American company, work has already started on the base.

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# Europe

as the Christian Democrats were also barred from participating.



## Berlin: a nudge from the Kremlin

By David Mutch  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Bonn**  
Is the Soviet Union, in the aftermath of U.S. setbacks in Indo-China, preparing to test Western will on Berlin?

This question nags the West German Foreign Ministry as it ponders the timing and sharp tone of the latest utterances from Moscow and East Berlin on the Berlin situation.

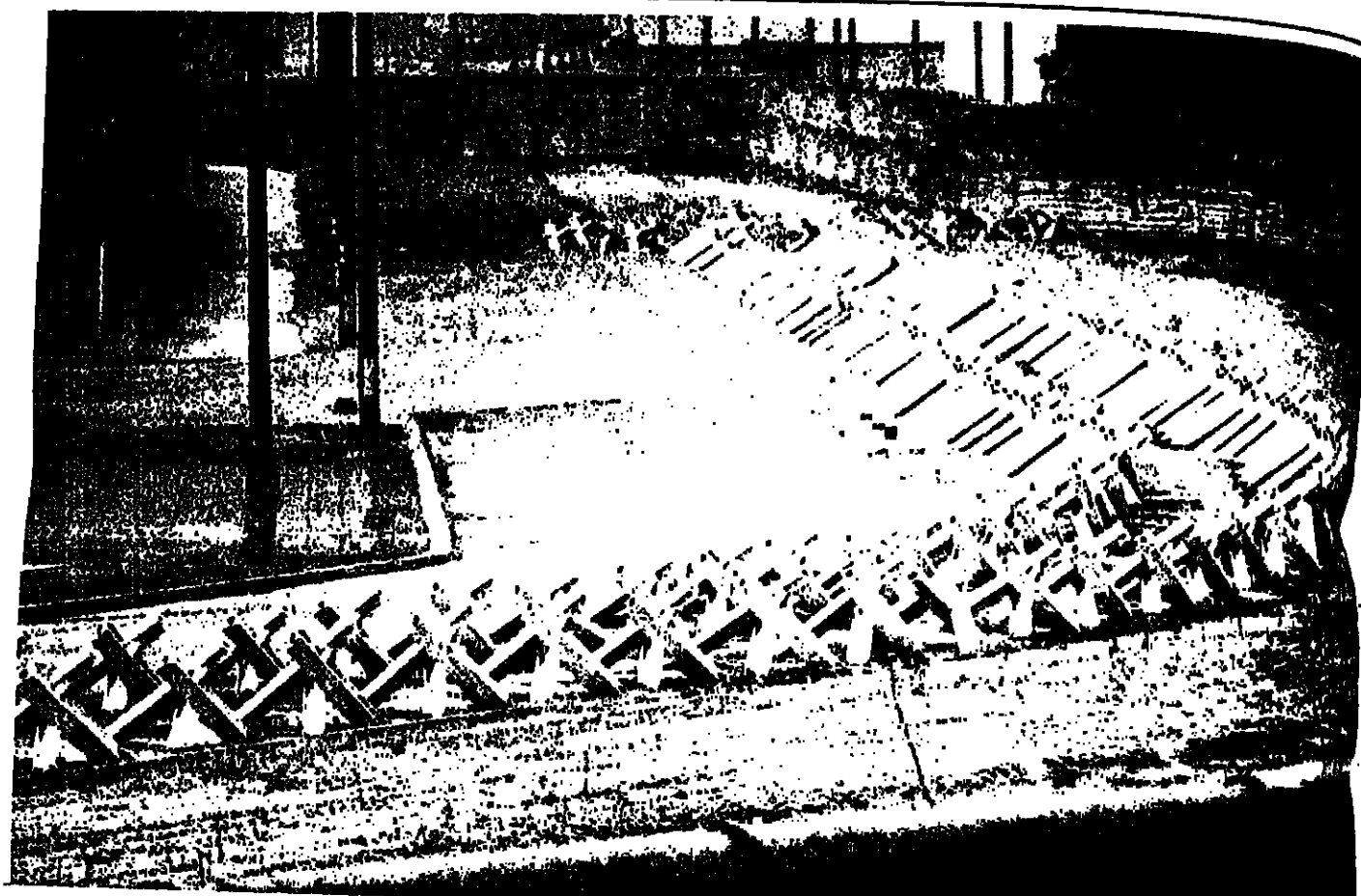
Dr. Walter Gehlhoof, state secretary and second in command at the Foreign Ministry, said in an interview: "Activities we consider perfectly normal or routine and certainly in accord with the 1971 four-power agreement over Berlin are now sharply criticized in public statements and news articles both in Moscow and East Berlin."

"But I must add that all the ties we have between the Federal Republic (West Germany) to West Berlin must be and will be maintained."

He also said that it really is not clear if the criticism follows a certain pattern or strategy. Soviet and East German propaganda has centered on: (1) a visit to West Berlin by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; (2) the drowning of a Turkish boy in the Spree River which flows through Berlin; (3) the question of the legal status of Berlin — an unsettled matter since the end of World War II.

Mr. Genscher accompanied U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to Berlin last month when Dr. Kissinger addressed the West Berlin lower house, affirming Western support for the city and its citizens.

The Soviet Ambassador to East Germany, Pyotr Abramov, soon afterward issued a statement saying Dr. Genscher's visit had



Berlin wall with tank traps: stark reminder of a imperiled city and a divided Europe

violated the four-power agreement, which among other things said that West Berlin was not a part of West Germany nor was it to be governed by it.

But the agreement, signed by the Soviets as well as France, Britain, and the United States, did declare that ties between West Berlin and West Germany will be "maintained and developed."

A week before Dr. Kissinger's visit, a Turkish youth fell into the Spree River in Berlin at a point where the entire water surface belongs to the East. East German guards denied West German firemen the right to pull the boy from the river (West German papers reported the firemen had arrived on the scene immediately).

East German officials have since referred to the incident as one example why West German

officials should make certain border concessions. This is the fourth such incident in recent years where rescue attempts have been denied.

The third dispute centers on the legal status of Berlin, with the Soviets claiming that the eastern sector is an integrated part of East Germany and not under allied control. This position has been outlined in detail in several notes from the Soviets to the United Nations in regard to just how Berlin is to be described in the UN yearbook.

Die Welt, an Axel Springer West German newspaper, contacted a number of East-bloc diplomats on these latest attacks, and some of them (the paper writes) expressed astonishment at the timing. Especially relevant here is the expected conclusion this summer of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in

Europe, which has involved 34 Eastern and Western nations.

There is some speculation in the press that the Soviets may want to renegotiate the power agreement.

Dr. Gehlhoof notes that the situation in Berlin certainly is still better now than in the 1971 agreement. But he says that his objections to its implementation are sharp and much more public now than earlier.

While he was the West German ambassador to the UN — 1973-74 — he recalls the Soviet objection to his country's including Berlin in international agreements on slavery and for women's rights.

"In the long run, he said, 'we believe' Soviets want better relations and that they don't want Berlin to stand in the way of cooperation."

## Ulster Protestants braced to take over province

By Jonathan Harsch  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Dublin**  
The success of Northern Ireland's constitutional convention hangs on a very slender thread — so slender that all sides are preparing for the worst by rattling sabres and rebuilding their private armies.

The convention got to work this week with sharp debates over rules put forward by hard-line Protestants. Minority Roman Catholic politicians claim the proposed rules would turn the convention into an open debating chamber but into a parliament run by the majority.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, the main Protestant leader, denies the charge.

But at the same time, outside the convention, Protestants celebrated the anniversary of the 1968 election of the British Government which ended the province's five-month experiment in joint Protestant-Catholic local government.

The men who led the strike now declare they are ready to take over political and military control of Northern Ireland in the event of British withdrawal from the province or the "crisis."

Politician Glen Barr says plans are prepared and the men selected to form a local Protestant government.

Aldy Tyrre, commander of the extreme Protestant Ulster Defense Association (UDA) announced the formation of a single Loyalist army under a joint command. This Ulster Army Council (UAC) brings together the six main Protestant paramilitary groups, the UDA, the Orange Volunteers, the Ulster Special Constabulary Association, Down Orange Welfare, the Red Hand Commandos, and

the Ulster Volunteer Service Corps. The illegal Ulster Volunteer Force is said not to be included yet.

Roman Catholics are deeply concerned by these Protestant moves.

Gerry Fitt, leader of the Catholic (Social Democratic and Labour) Party, warned Protestants against any attempt to revive one-party rule. He told the convention the only peace hopes lie in a consensus form of government reflecting the concerns, the aspirations, and the loyalties of all the people in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Fitt said that if the minority were excluded from any involvement or participation in the government then no army in the world would be able to keep the voices of that minority still.

The British, who continue to administer Northern Ireland pending agreement on a new devolved government, warned Protestants. Angry Protestants still call on the British to "imprison" rather than "negotiate with extremists."

## East German economy booms—with West German aid

By Paul Wahl  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Eastern Europe's economy is forging ahead with the help of expanding Soviet and West European credits.

East Germany is leading in the scramble for industrial cooperation agreements with the West. On May 20 the giant Krupp Combine announced that it had signed a contract to build several plants and factories in East Germany — totaling several hundred million

deutsche marks (100 million D-marks equals \$43 million).

The Hoechst Works of Frankfurt, one of the largest West German chemical firms, has signed an agreement to build three chemical factories in Saxony at more than \$200 million.

Both deals extend over several years, and terms of payment have not been made public. They are evidence of West German readiness to invest heavily in East Germany despite the fact that the latter in its special payments agreement with the West Germans is "in arrears to the tune of about \$100 million."

It is an indication of the good economic

equally they cannot be established on a basis unacceptable to the United Kingdom as a whole or to Parliament as representing it.

Any system which results in the permanent exclusion from any real and substantial influence in public affairs of a whole section of the community is inherently unstable and would be unacceptable to the British Government.

The document also stated the unity, joint and stable society. This can be achieved, it stated, by the people of Northern Ireland, with their awareness of the realities of the situation. Failure will bring about a situation which will bring the only real victory, concluded.

Nearly a year later Glen Barr, Andy Tyrre, and other Protestant leaders, who declare their readiness to establish an independent Protestant-run state, seem to have reached a different sort of victory. They could be on a collision course with the British Government.

The federal government that its currency, the East mark, topped all other Soviet currencies in the black market last year. According to Dr. Franz Pick's Currency Reports, the upward movement of the East mark has continued in the first months of this year.

East German industrial figures, published in the Soviet Statistical Monthly of October (which is not a propaganda sheet), show a steady increase in all major fields. Electric power production has gone up, so has the output of machine tools, cement, synthetic fabrics, and paper.

## TV 'pirates' beam color programs to eager Italians

By David Willey  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Rome**  
Romans are getting their first taste of color television transmissions — from abroad.

Although the Italian Government has in principle decided after years of hesitation to opt for the West German PAL color TV system, for its state-controlled TV network RAI, there is no prospect of regular color transmissions starting this year.

So TV stations in France, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia have stolen a march on the Italians and are beaming programs as far as Rome through a series of privately operated repeater stations.

They also are raking in millions of dollars of advertising revenue from Italian commercial companies. A showdown is likely this autumn between the Italian Ministry of Posts and foreign television stations in Monte Carlo, Lugano, and Ljubljana that are winning a rapidly growing audience in Italy.

Under a law passed last April reforming the RAI radio and television monopoly, foreign television transmissions are tolerated but advertising spots must be censored. This provision was inserted to protect the ailing Italian newspaper industry from losing more advertising to television.

The success of the foreign transmissions also is disturbing RAI, the quality of whose programs is widely criticized in Italy. Basically RAI is a politically oriented organization whose directors are appointees of the ruling Christian Democrat Party and its allies rather than skilled program makers. The result for the viewer is often boredom, not to mention slanted news.

There now are an estimated 2,000 color TV sets in Rome able to receive the second channel of French TV from Paris via Corsica, or Swiss TV from the Italian language program center at Lugano. The cost of a color TV set is high, from \$1,000 up. Yet dealers report buoyant sales.

The RAI TV network, however, has threatened to start jamming foreign transmissions

in the autumn, which would technically be simple to do given the weak relays used in repeater stations.

Private repeater stations are no novelty in Italy.

Enterprising television dealers have for years been increasing sales by setting up small repeater stations to serve potential customers deprived of TV programs because they live in mountainous areas where they cannot get a proper signal from the nearest RAI transmitter.

Now foreign stations have begun to subsidize the building of more powerful repeaters out of their estimated \$6 million of advertising revenue for 1974. Viewers in northern Italy have been receiving foreign TV programs for several years, but the extension of repeaters over the rest of Italy is something new.

The repeater operators say it would be technically impossible for them to comply with the new law by blacking out all advertising spots. They suggest that the Italian Government impose a heavy tax on advertising through foreign stations.

As the "pirate" repeater stations grow in number — there are some 400 in existence already — the vested interests in favor of foreign TV become more anxious about the future.

Color TV owners also are faced with the problem of costly conversions if their favorite programs get blacked out. But the Italian constitutional court in a recent judgment declared that the RAI TV monopoly was unconstitutional, and any attempts at jamming are bound to lead to a legal challenge to the government in the courts.

More disturbing is the threat of police action — the forcible demolition of repeater aerials if the Ministry of Posts succeeds in enforcing its interpretation of recent legislation.

What is certain is that color TV has come to stay in Italy now that viewers' appetites have been whetted. The argument that the Italian economy could not afford the introduction of color TV when there were more important priorities for national investment has been torn apart by the pirates from abroad.

## West Germany sets up a national anti-terror agency

By David Mutch  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Honn**  
As criminals and anarchists have made crime more and more of a national and international problem, West Germany has responded by coordinating its state police forces and strengthening the powers of the Federal Criminal Office.

In a legal and technical sense, West Germany does not have a central criminal police, as do nearly all its Western neighbors.

After World War II, the Allied powers insisted that police powers be a matter for the individual states making up the federal republic.

The Federal Criminal Office was intended to be mainly an information, research, and technology center. But in the last three years this office has been rapidly modernized and expanded under the direction of Horst Herold, a former Nuremberg police chief, who, during his term of office in that city, lowered the crime rate while it was rising elsewhere.

Computerization of data on wanted criminals and study of the geographic patterns of crime are two of Mr. Herold's specialties.

In the last few years the Federal Criminal Office has directed all German police activities in the areas of drugs, gun control, counterfeiting, and crime by international gangs. In each case the 11 German states must agree to have such activities centralized. This is done by a standing committee of the state interior ministers.

Now the standing committee has authorized the criminal office to set up a national office to fight terrorism. While other federal agencies

are holding down or cutting back on personnel, this will increase the criminal office's staff by 181, bringing its total strength up to 2,383.

The criminal office already can claim credit for leading the successful tracing and capturing of the terrorists now in German prisons. Most of this work was done since Mr. Herold took over.

Help in the anti-terrorism drive also is provided by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, which fights espionage and sabotage. Agents from this office have successfully infiltrated anarchist circles, according to a report made by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt last month.

Neither state police nor the Federal Criminal Office are allowed to infiltrate groups, hence the cooperation with the Office for the Protection of the Constitution.

Chancellor Schmidt now is asking that the criminal office also be authorized to use infiltration.

The federal constitution specifically states that privacy of posts and telecommunications can be restricted only pursuant to a law and to protect democratic institutions. In other words mail interception and wiretapping are permitted only for special purposes and must be carefully controlled.

Chancellor Schmidt thinks the government should make full use of this constitutional provision for wiretapping in the case of suspected terrorists. His position is that, generally with terrorist groups, rehabilitation and even deterrence do not work so that imprisonment is the only answer. West Germany's Constitution forbids the death penalty.



The president and the dictator

## Ford's Spanish trip blasted

Opposition groups charge U.S. with shoring up ailing fascist regime

By Richard Mowrer  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Madrid**  
Opposition groups here have denounced President Ford's visit to Spain as an ill-advised move to bolster a dictatorship on the brink of collapse.

"The effect of the visit will be to prolong the life of a dictatorial regime unable to survive of itself," says the Junta Democrática de España, a coalition of communists, socialists and leftist democrats. "It will jeopardize unnecessarily future relations between the United States and a democratic Spain."

In a separate statement drafted by five illegal political groups, among them the Basque Nationalist Party and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party of Spain (PSCB), Franco opponents say the visit "will maintain a regime that is in crisis, for the sake of retaining the use of military bases in Spain."

The outlawed Socialist Workers' Union, the UGT, has given its support to the statement.

The Junta Democrática also denounces the Ford visit because of its timing. "In the worst period of repression in years, while two Basque provinces are suffering under a state

of emergency. This presupposes approval for the acts of oppression going on here at the moment."

The collective statement of the other five political groups calls for the respect of individual rights in Spain, the freeing of political prisoners, free elections, a freely elected Parliament, and free labor unions.

The military records with Spain are acceptable to the country only if these freedoms exist, and since they don't, the American armed forces on Spanish soil should leave," says the statement.

Spanish moderates, products of the Franco regime who want to see their country evolve toward democracy, privately describe the American President's visit as inopportune.

Said one astute observer: "If Ford's purpose in coming here was to prop up Franco, he's too late. If it was to give a boost to Franco's successor, Prince Juan Carlos, he's too early."

President Eisenhower and President Nixon were honored guests of General Franco in 1960 and 1970. Gerald Ford was here in December, 1973, representing the United States at the funeral of assassinated Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco.



## Christian Science meetings round out Annual program

Three major sessions held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, focused on the authorship, meaning, and outreach of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy.

The denominational textbook was published 100 years ago this year, nine years after the discovery of Christian Science by Mrs. Eddy in 1866.

Speaking at a morning meeting June 3, Peter J. Henniker-Heaton reviewed the years leading up to the writing and publication of the book: "The record shows Mrs. Eddy's companionship with the Bible, determination to write a book, skill in communicating at different levels, acquaintance with hard work."

Following a serious accident in 1866, recalled Clayton Bion Craig, "she searched the Scriptures, working to discover how Jesus and those early Christians healed. She found that not only had she been healed but through the illumination of this Christ, Truth, she could bring healing to others and teach others to heal. Healing by means of the Christ was restored."

William Lee underscored the point during the Tuesday afternoon session by directly quoting from Science and Health with regard to the priorities Mrs. Eddy set for Christian healing: "Love for God and man is the true incentive in both healing and teaching" (Science and Health, p. 454).

Adele Blok of Indonesia spoke Tuesday evening of the doubts that many people feel today about the Bible. Recalling her own experience, she said, "Ignorance will continue to resist the Bible until the misconceptions regarding Christ and Christianity are cleared."

In his closing remarks to the meeting, David E. Sleeper, a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, further emphasized the overriding importance to Mrs. Eddy of Jesus' example. Mr. Sleeper called for an "uplifting of human consciousness to comprehend the Word of God." Through the Christ expressed in Jesus, he said, "God has made this possible."

He urged all members of The Mother Church to "hear and obey what the Christ is saying... behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest."

## Annual Meeting

# Church stresses spiritual power

Spiritual power is needed today to counter new material forces threatening mankind, Otto Bertschi, the new Chairman of The Christian Science Board of Directors, said in Boston, June 2.

"It is vital," the church executive told Christian Scientists attending the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, "that we separate the concept of material power that hypnotically claims to oppress the individual and render him frightened, ineffective, or apathetic, from the true power that belongs to God."

An unusually large turnout of church members from around the world was on hand for the meeting. There are now more than 3,000 branch churches in 57 countries.

"Obedience to God's law," said Mr. Bertschi, "illuminates individual consciousness and saves the individual from the fearful contemporary picture of vast public and private institutions, against which ordinary men and women too often feel helpless and ineffective."

"God will support every advancing step," he told an audience estimated at upwards of 12,000.

The theme of the 80th Annual Meeting of The Mother Church was "The Power of God's Word."

Jules Cern of New York City was named President of The Mother Church for the coming year. He succeeds Mrs. Georgina Tennant of London, President for the past year.

The new chairman is a native of Zurich, Switzerland, and is the first overseas member of The Christian Science Board of Directors. He has held a variety of posts in the Christian Science movement, including those of lecturer, teacher, and Committee on Publication. He recently returned from a tour of Christian Science activities in central and southern Africa.

Mr. Bertschi spoke also of steps taken by The Mother Church to cope with financial pressures stemming from worldwide inflation and recession. He explained that the "volume and scope" of a number of church activities had been reduced to the point where a 20 percent reduction in administrative expenses would be realized in 1976, but that all essential functions had been preserved. He praised church members for their "prompt and generous" contributions which, he said, had brought the proportion of total revenues derived from members' contributions to the highest point in church history.

"The Mother Church activities are diverse and worldwide," Mr. Bertschi said. "It takes diligent work and considerable resources to care for all its functions. But we are grateful that we can say with Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science: 'Every step of progress is a step more spiritual.'"

Miss Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, announced publication of a new Century Edition of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. The book was first published in 1876.

"Renewed devotion and dedication in works of Christian healing," she told the meeting,



Jules Cern  
New President of The Mother Church



Otto Bertschi  
New Chairman of  
The Christian Science Board of Directors

"are the needs of this hour. Our commitment to Christianity and to Christian Science has never mattered more," said Miss Carlson.

New translations of Science and Health — into Indonesian and Japanese — were also announced.

Robert G. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, reported economics which are expected to result in a reduction in the Publishing Society's deficit for the 1975-1976 fiscal year of nearly 50 percent from last year's figure. A large measure of savings has been accomplished through recent cutbacks in staffing and operation of The Christian Science Monitor which recently shifted to a compact format and substituted a weekly for daily editions overseas.

Other reports of church activities were read by Marc Engeler, Treasurer of The Mother Church; George Lodbetter, Clerk; and J. Burroughs Stokes, Manager of Committees on Publication.

Members were told also that with the completion of a portico entrance to the Mother Church — a major project completed just two weeks ago — new construction at the Church Center has been finished. Mr. Bertschi made a special point of reassuring members that construction costs of the Center had not influenced the need for current economic adjustments. He explained that the building project operated under a special fund unrelated to the operating funds of The Mother Church.

The Monday evening meeting, on the uniqueness of the Bible and Science of Health as Pastor of the Church of Christ Scientist, was under the chairmanship of Ralph E. Wagers, Manager of the Church Film and Broadcasting Department; Betty Hurlburt of Sacramento, California; Hardee of Concord, Massachusetts; Alvin Schneider and Miss Dorothy Klein of Boston; and Mrs. Muriel Holland of New York City.

## Soviets seeking Viet bases?

Russian military presence in Vietnam would threaten East Asian powers

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Pentagon intelligence officers are increasingly apprehensive about reports that the Soviet Union may be seeking air or naval "base rights" in South Vietnam.

To date, the allegations — made by the government of China and carried in a dispatch from Peking by Japan's Kyodo News Service

— have not been confirmed by either the Soviet Union or Saigon.

Some State Department analysts speculate that the report may have been deliberately "floated" by China to prevent such a base agreement at some future time.

But if Moscow did get Vietnamese bases, intelligence sources here note, the political and military repercussions would be felt throughout East Asia.

China would be directly "flanked" on two sides by the Soviets, who already have major army and naval installations at Vladivostok in the North Pacific. The port, however, is closed by ice in winter.

The Soviets would have a military "presence" close to the Philippines and Indonesia. Japan, it is believed, would feel threatened by such a base in the South China Sea.

Assuming that base rights included a naval port such as the giant naval facility left by the Americans at Cam Ranh Bay the Soviets would have a major refueling port on the 25,000-mile run from Vladivostok to the Indian Ocean.

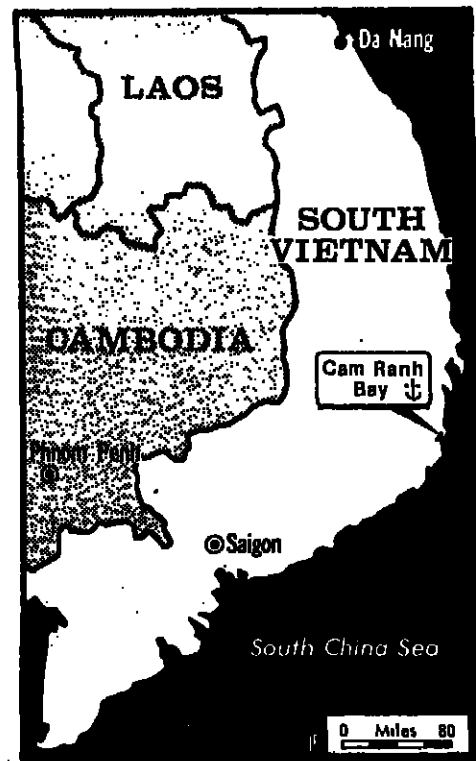
"I think the Soviets would be anxious to get anything in the way of base rights if they could," says an Indian Ocean-Soviet expert at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

"If they did get base rights in South Vietnam, when the Suez Canal opens they would then have support facilities to the Indian Ocean from two directions — from the north via the Black Sea and from Vladivostok in the east."

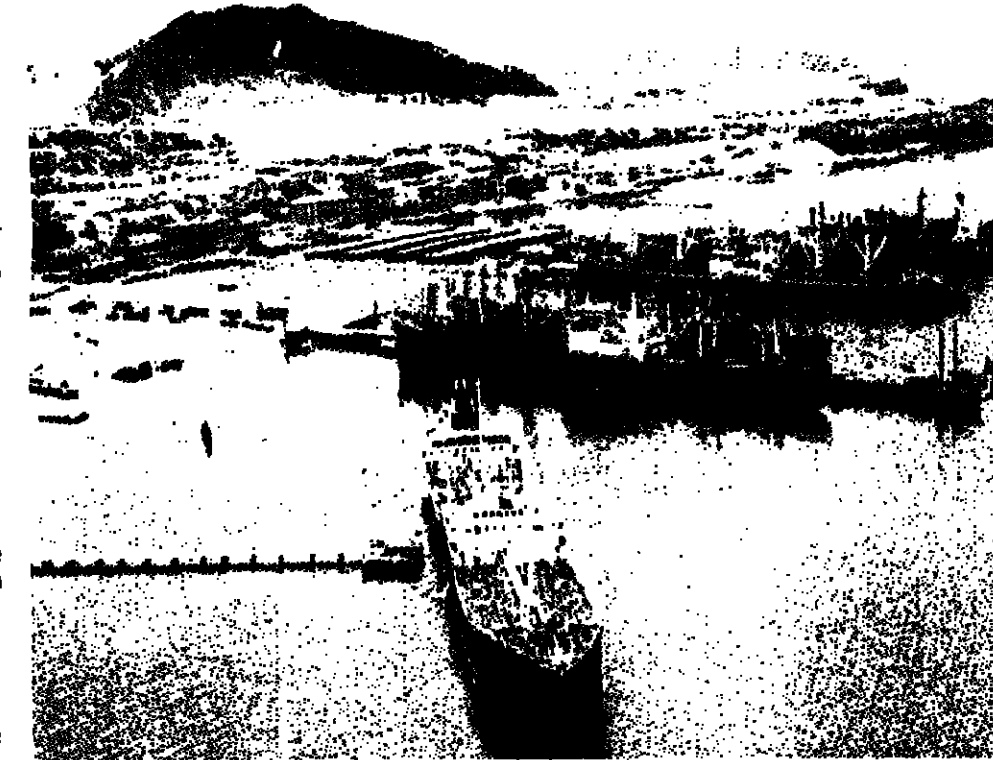
Moscow, intelligence experts note, now maintains roughly 20 vessels in the Indian Ocean region. At one point the number reached 35.

Some State Department officials, on the other hand, remain skeptical about Soviet intentions.

"Such a (Vietnamese) base-rights bid at this



By Joan Forbes, staff photographer



AP photo

Cam Ranh Bay: It could be the first Soviet base built by the U.S.

time would seem to put Hanoi in a very difficult position and could conceivably jeopardize the thin edge that North Vietnam wants between the Soviets and the Chinese," one official says. "The Chinese would certainly see such base rights as a threat."

At present, State Department sources say, while Soviet aid to Hanoi heavily outweighs Chinese aid in overall dollar figures, China is far out front in quantity.

But at the same time, according to State Department analysts, Soviets might be tempted to beg the question of military "base rights" by seeking "fishing rights" for Soviet ships which could be used occasionally to allow Soviet vessels to make port calls.

While the Soviets have traded heavily through Haiphong Harbor in North Vietnam during the Vietnam war period, it is not believed here that the Soviets had actual bunkering facilities on land. Haiphong Harbor can usually accommodate only a small number of vessels.

In recent weeks, it is noted, the Soviet Union has sent a number of cargo vessels to South Vietnamese ports.

In the Kyodo news dispatch, the Chinese were reported to have said that the Soviets had asked Vietnam for use of former U.S. military bases "in compensation for the huge amount of aid" that Moscow gave North Vietnam and the Viet Cong throughout the Vietnam war.

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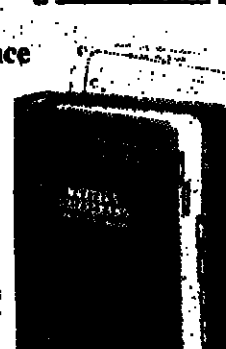
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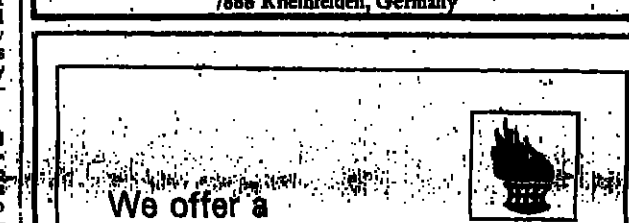
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## Discoveries

Brazil has discovered oil in the Amazon Basin, five miles from the city of Manaus, the government oil monopoly said.

Petrobras, the state oil company, said it also had made new discoveries off the Atlantic coast in the states of Alagoas and Espirito Santo.

But Petrobras gave no indication how big the finds were. It said further testing was needed.



# Soviet Union

## Computers come to the aid of the party

By Elizabeth Pond

Moscow

"There's a computer in your future," planners are telling Soviet factory managers. And not all managers are happy about the message.

Simple automation is all right, perhaps. The total 650 automated production control systems that are to be in operation by the end of this year should give their managers increased production — and pay for themselves in an average 1.2 years.

But a resident computer that monitors the cost and quality of every incoming screw and outgoing widget — and relentlessly passes this information on to Moscow — is something else again. And it is just such an ambitious project that the central planners have in mind.

Such a nationwide system could break up some cozy, lucrative backscratching among local party and industry officials. But it might also make the top-heavy Soviet economy work.

"There is obstructionism from plant operators who don't want Big Brother plugging in electronically to what they are doing," said one Western observer, pointing out the difficulties of the \$17-billion-plus computer scheme. He estimated it would take another six to eight years to put into effect — and he thought that the main economic problem of lack of worker motivation would still remain untouched.

Another Western observer thought the Soviet Union could reap substantial benefits from the program, however. "Using computers may mean a bigger quantum jump in [the Soviet] economy than it did in ours," he commented. He noted especially that business computer use in the U.S. has come in spurts and patches, beginning in a big way with banks and now moving into supermarkets.

The centralized Soviet economic system provides much wider scope for applying the rapid calculations of the computer, however, and the computer might just save it from its chronic bottlenecks and breakdowns, the observer continued. "The computer, if properly introduced, could actually swing the balance and give the Soviets the edge over our system," he noted.

This, of course, is just what top Soviet planners hope for. According to articles in Soviet economic journals, the aim is to install an integrated network of national, republic, ministry, branch, and eventually even factory "fourth generation" CYAD computers.

This, advocates say, could optimize capital investment, cut down the present enormous wastage, increase labor productivity (currently rated by Soviet experts as only 50 percent of American productivity), allow more effective utilization of technology imported from the West, and increase the flagging growth rate by 0.5 to 0.8 percent annually. It would not only make today's bewildering mass of central directives digestible for factories, they say, but would even allow the addition of new qualitative directives.

All this would be accomplished by a comprehensive centralized calculation of input

and output for every enterprise. The project would be an ambitious one even for computer-biased Americans — and it is even more staggering for the Soviets. The Soviets have only a 40th of America's 200,000 computers in operation today.

The computers in most widespread use now, the MINIS series, are described by one Western European user as a copy of IBM hardware and business software. And for next month's joint space flight the Americans have had to gear down their computers to half speed in order to communicate with the fastest Soviet computers.

In general, the Soviets — who got a late start in the field after outlawing cybernetics as an anti-Marxist heresy until the mid 1950s — are about where the U.S. was 10 years ago in computers.



Queen Margrethe II of Denmark escorted by an expansive Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny.

## The proletariat fetes a Queen

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Denmark's Queen Margrethe II received a royal welcome on the first visit of a European monarch to the Soviet Union late last month.

In Moscow she and her husband Prince Henrik stayed in the Kremlin suite once reserved for Russian royalty visiting Moscow from St. Petersburg. And wherever she went on this goodwill tour she was greeted with an array of Danish flags, the Danish national anthem, and guards of honour.

Neither hosts nor guests mentioned that the Bolshevik revolutionaries overthrew and killed the Russian Czar half a century ago. Nor did they mention that Western European monarchs — many of whom are related to the

deposed Romanovs — stayed away from the Soviet Union for half a century after the event.

Queen Margrethe's great great aunt Dagmar or Maria Fyodorovna in her Russian name was the mother of the murdered Czar Nicholas. Belgium's King Baudouin — who later this summer will be the second European sovereign to visit the Soviet Union — is a more distant relative.

Queen Margrethe arrived first in Leningrad — the old Romanov capital of St. Petersburg — aboard her yacht. There she spent two days touring the grand initiation of Versailles that Peter the Great built at Petrodvorets, viewing the ancient jewelry and the Italian, Dutch, Flemish, and French collections at the Hermitage Museum in the former imperial palace — and of course seeing a performance of Swan Lake.

On May 28 the Queen went to Moscow, and later visited the old church center of Zagorsk

and the Georgian capital of Tbilisi flying home.

In Moscow the Queen was given a Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny quoted Hans Christian Andersen's stable and fruitful cooperation in Denmark and the Soviet Union. In a speech Mr. Podgorny also pledged a desire for a summit war up of the last nation conference on security and war in Europe.

In her reply the Queen diplomatically replied that she hoped the security conference would soon be able to complete its results which will consolidate friendly cooperation among European states.

For the rest, Queen Margrethe II made and trade relations in her and visiting ministers, while she visited the Tretyakov Gallery of Russian art and the Bolshoi Ballet perform Glaz.

## It's not all roses for comrade Brezhnev

By Paul Wohl  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

"Leonid Brezhnev is in a quandary. Within a few months he has lost his principal negotiating partners and consultants: Richard Nixon, Georges Pompidou, and me," former Chancellor of West Germany Willy Brandt recently told a French friend.

If Leonid Brezhnev has his dilemma, it is not a new one.

Speeches by Politburo member Mikhail A. Suslov and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in May indicate the Kremlin's main concern is international stability.

Yet all over the world changes have occurred which the Kremlin could not have anticipated: the sudden collapse of South Vietnam; the deepening of America's economic crisis; the revolutionary situation in Portugal; the advances of the conservative opposition — what the Soviets call the "reactionist forces" — in West Germany; tension between Greece and Turkey in the eastern Mediterranean; coming on top of the continuing unsettled situation in the Middle East.

Moscow's main foreign policy objectives remain peaceful coexistence and detente, but the stirring of political forces inside and

outside communism has brought new elements to the fore which make it hard for the Soviets to reconcile an imperial policy keyed to stability with ideological warfare and support of revolutionary movements.

Originally the first part of this year was to have been marked by political acts and ceremonies to enhance Soviet party leader Brezhnev's prestige and underpin his policies. But in several areas he has met setbacks:

• The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which the Soviets worked so long to bring about with the goal of endorsing Europe's post-World War II boundaries, is stalled in Geneva. Izvestia May 20 wrote triumphantly that the conference was at the finishing point, but read at close range the article admitted that there were still many hurdles to overcome.

• The Vienna conference on reducing East-West armaments in Central Europe is unlikely to show positive results this year.

• A second strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) agreement was to have been worked out by the U.S. Mr. Brezhnev visited the United States sometime later this year. But there now seems little prospect that anything resembling an agreement will be ready for the Brezhnev visit.

• The Soviet strategy over many years has been to bring about the disintegration of the Communist world

summit have so far not succeeded. Many conferences have shown off, and Soviet efforts to get parties to adopt a common position had to be dropped.

• The Soviets no longer have their formerly "obedient" Communist Party of Soviet attempts to navigate the front of French Socialists and Communists not seem to have been successful.

• The Portuguese Communist Party's secretary, Alvaro Coutinho, is said to be the Kremlin's "wild man." Moscow agreements between the Portuguese Communists and Socialists have remained on paper.

To top it all, evidence has accumulated that the Soviet oil surplus is not as big as previously thought to be. An attempt to trade surplus of between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion actually was in the neighborhood of \$500 million, British experts believe.

A report by British economist John Rockingham-Gill, published by the Research Associates of Los Angeles in a series "International Perspective" of U.S.S.R. by 1980 will be short of oil. Although none of this has deterred the Soviets from their policy line, the overall growth of the Soviet economy means that the Kremlin's "winding road" policy is going through a difficult time.

## Venezuelan President urges foreign help for oil industry

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Caracas, Venezuela

Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez sees a continuing role for foreign oil companies here even after nationalization of oil properties takes place later this year.

In the course of a wide-ranging interview, the Venezuelan leader said "the Venezuelan state cannot assume all the tasks" involved in running the oil industry. He specifically cited technological skills and marketing as areas in which "we will need outside help."

Far from being a watering down of the nationalization process, however, Mr. Perez views this approach as "a rational solution by a government that understands the reality of the situation."

The issue is a major one here. Opposition politicians, particularly those belonging to the

COPEI-Social Christian Party, argue that nothing short of outright nationalization and the removal of all foreign influence from the oilfields will do.

But the nationalization proposals, now being debated in the Venezuelan congress, contain a clause permitting the government to make contracts with private oil companies to carry out certain activities.

From the tone of Mr. Perez's remarks, it seems likely that his year-old government is determined to press for foreign participation in the nationalized industry whenever the government determines it needs outside help.

Under terms of the proposed law, Mr. Perez said Venezuela "will associate with transnational companies to guarantee the smooth operation of the industry."

He indicated, moreover, that he was not limiting this sort of association just to firms now operating here — such as Creole Petroleum Company, the Exxon subsidiary, or

Mene Grande Oil Company, the Gulf subsidiary — but that other foreign firms and even foreign government oil concerns might be included.

But it was evident from his remarks that the nationalization process will continue — and that oil nationalization will be completed this year.

"What interests us is the nationalization of basic industries," he said, indicating that all natural resources can be expected to be in state hands within time.

President Perez, however, made clear that he has no plans to limit the role of private capital. He talked of mixed enterprises, in which Venezuelan private and public capital would share in both investment and profit. Moreover, he referred several times to the establishment of mixed companies in which the Venezuelan Government and foreign firms would share.



Venezuelan President Perez



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# Asia

## Park backed by a sound economy

By Norman Sklarewitz  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Seoul, South Korea  
Immediately launched a war of nerves aimed at South Korea's U.S.-backed government of President Park Chung Hee at a time when the President was already busy fighting political foes at home.

At first it seemed as if runaway inflation, serious unemployment, and a stalled industrial machine would combine to win support for opponents of President Park's already embattled regime.

But as a result of adroit economic policies, some fiscal and monetary risk taking — and a good helping of luck — it now seems President Park has at least weathered his economic storm.

Throughout the country and in this oft-tense capital city, there are far more signs of prosperity than of anti-Park hostility. Tour guides take pride in pointing out the many excavation sites around Seoul where new "sky-grabbing" buildings, as they are called, are going up. Among these is a 46-story hotel — to be the largest in Asia when complete.

Department stores are jammed, as are tea rooms, boutiques, and souvenir shops around the city. Affluent Japanese tourists, mostly men, are turning up again in significant numbers. The period when strained political relations between Japan and Korea cut seriously into the flow of visitors from Tokyo appears to be ending.

Officials of the Korean National Tourist Corporation, a governmental body, now expect the country will earn perhaps \$1 billion this year from 700,000 foreign visitors, about 60 percent of whom will be Japanese.

Korea's gross national product last year reached \$12.2 billion in real terms and per capita income at current prices hit \$513 — certainly low by U.S. standards but a substantial increase for Korea which was, until recent years, the worst-off nation in this part of Asia.

American military and economic aid which literally kept Koreans alive for decades is waning fast. In the current fiscal year, which ends June 30, the U.S. provided the Republic of Korea with \$145 million in military aid and \$60 million in economic assistance. Of the economic help, three-quarters was to buy U.S. grain and other agricultural commodities.

On either side of the express highway



South Korean youngsters: growing up in a strong country with an aggressive neighbor

which links Seoul to its key port of Pusan, farmers are busy planting rice seedlings in the flooded paddy fields. Hillsides shimmer with the glare of plastic sheets covering rows of vegetables. Heaps of lush strawberries are already found in the market places of rural villages.

But the oil crisis and the resulting international recession in the past 18 months hit Korea hard. In times of uncertainty, the need for its textiles, garments, transistor radios and electrical appliances, falls off sharply. That is precisely what happened late last year.

As orders from its overseas customers suddenly dwindled, South Korea was faced with difficulties no administration, let alone one under mounting pressure for its autocratic curbs on civil rights, can stand for long. At that point, however, the Park administration began to take action.

Hard-pressed manufacturers were given something akin to partial moratoriums on tax payments. Instead of wholesale layoffs, workers were kept on shorter work weeks and some were furloughed on partial pay.

Despite the serious deficit in its balance of payments, the government gambled on spending for public works projects to provide employment for at least some of those out of work. Controls over non-essential imports were tightened and some tariffs raised to discourage luxury buying from abroad.

In a companion move, new markets were sought to replace those lost to recession. Logically enough, buyers were found in the Middle East for Korea's textiles, yarns, auto tires, sugar, cement, and light industrial products. "This country's economic management has been pretty good," concedes one Western observer. "Certainly it was better than in most developing countries. The gov-

ernment ran a real risk of overstimulating economy in this critical period. It could have moved more conservatively and a higher unemployment and a slower industrial growth. But it chose this route. It took a chance."

And at midyear, there are signs of growth. The U.S. has again started to come to the aid of Korea. The second half of the year promises to see a modest but steady upturn according to most economists here.

"It's too early for final judgment," says one source in Seoul. "There are still many uncertainties ahead for President Park. Increasing belligerency from North Korea, from his political foes at home, he at least has a solid and still-growing economy to support him."

## Korea in nuclear power bid

By Don Sellar  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa  
Canada is pressing ahead with plans to sell a nuclear power plant to South Korea in spite of concern the technology might be used to help build an atomic bomb.

The \$380 million deal could be signed as early as September, although the Canadians insist that the sale be subject to safeguards to prevent diversion of fissionable material to make weapons.

Concern about the abuse of nuclear technology mushroomed a year ago when India detonated an underground atomic device which had been built with plutonium manufactured in a Canadian-built reactor.

Having been burned once, the government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau is anxious to impose the most stringent conditions possible on its nuclear exports.

But the built-in danger of a customer breaking its word on this type of agreement has generated some criticism, which the government has not been able to put down easily.

The Canadian-built, Candu nuclear power plant has cost taxpayers billions of dollars to develop. Now there is strong pressure to

market it successfully to pay for investment.

There is also an important economic factor. Nations which export low-cost electrical energy tend to be among the world's richest.

In Canada, where one Candu-type reactor is operating, Ontario, a cheaper source than a coal-fired power station, economics already are encouraging.

The negotiations with South Korea come at a time when the world is nervously watching that country as a potential trouble spot and Vietnam.

Last week, Canada and a group of Canadian and British banks agreed to lend South Korea the money it needs to buy the 600-megawatt power station.

The South Korean Government wants a Candu system in operation by late 1981 or early in 1982, so negotiations are proceeding quite quickly.

The Candu reactor, which utilizes heavy water as a coolant, is in direct competition with the world market-place with the U.S.-designed light water, enriched uranium reactor.

This rivalry has prompted many Canadian efforts to conclude that if their country does not make the sale, however controversial it may be.

From page 1

## \*U.S. spy base in Iran

This was a reference to the American base in Peshawar, Pakistan, from which a U-2 spy plane took off and was brought down by the Soviet Union in 1960. The incident led to the collapse of a summit meeting between Soviet party leader Nikita Khrushchev and President Eisenhower, and relations between the two countries remained cold for some time after that.

Pravda also mentioned that the United States is under pressure to close what it alleged was a similar spying base in Ethiopia, near Asmara, following political changes there. By direct implication, therefore, the Soviet Union is calling the Iranian base a spying base, and it is much nearer to the Soviet borders than the other.

This cannot but anger the Soviets who are unlikely to accept that it is a purely Iranian affair, without outside involvement.

Moscow also is likely to consider the matter in the light of an agreement between Tehran and Moscow prohibiting foreign bases on Iranian soil. In an exchange of notes on Sept.

15, 1962, the Iranian Government undertook not to "allow any foreign power to establish rocket-launching sites of any kind on Iranian territory." It also declared that Iran would never be a party to any aggression against the U.S.S.R. The agreement still stands.

Technically, it is not a rocket-launching base which is being established. It also is not a foreign base, but an Iranian one. Soviet experts, however, point out that it will be built by Americans and will require the long-term presence of American personnel. They have little doubt that the data collected will be immediately available to Washington.

Soviet suspicions about the base are all the stronger because the Shah, after a short period in which it seemed that he might break with Washington, increasingly is seen here as a Trojan horse of the United States in the region of the Persian Gulf as well as the Indian Ocean.

Pointedly, Pravda stated that a similar spying base was closed down earlier.

From page 1

## \*What Europe trip did for Ford

To sum up on the Middle East, the road ahead for U.S. policy now becomes clear:

- The President still will make his promised reassessment in about three weeks, a week or so after the Ford-Rabin talks in Washington.
- The Sadat-Ford talks "contributed importantly" to the reassessment, but they have by no means been determinative.

- Despite rather enigmatic comments from both the Ford and Sadat camps, U.S. officials still feel that a resumption of step-by-step diplomacy remains a possibility if not likely option. But the President will not send his Secretary of State back on shuttle diplomacy unless he is, it is said, almost completely certain — "90 percent certain" — that this approach to a Mideast settlement will be successful.

- The President is employing "momentum" as a diplomatic tool. Both at the NATO meeting in Brussels and in his talks with Mr. Sadat, Mr. Ford, in his utterances put great

stress on "movement" toward a settlement — asserting that such "movement" must be achieved now, not later. The President hopes that both sides — particularly Mossad, Sadat and Rabin personally — will be carried along in a rapidly increasing diplomatic tempo and that the pace and thrust of it will of themselves help to shape a settlement.

The Egyptians at the Salzburg talks were also using the word "motion." They seemed to be accepting the concept that momentum toward peace is building. And, as perceived by U.S. sources, the Egyptians too seemed to hope that this rising tempo would, of itself, act as a pressure on the Israelis.

- Back of the motion and momentum was an assumption, which both the United States and the Arabs now are underscoring as they turn for the Israelis' answer: that if a settlement is not reached — and soon — it may be impossible to avert a new Mideast war.

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## Marcos triumphs

By Michael O'Neill  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Manila  
Leading opponents of President Ferdinand Marcos quietly have discarded the tears and thunder they once turned on for Benigno Aquino, the imprisoned former senator who backed out of a "fast unto death" last month.

The outcome of the hunger strike, a 40-day test of wills that spawned no martyrs or magnanimity, has stripped the underground of its key rallying figure.

That is the evaluation of sources close to dissident circles, notably within the powerful Roman Catholic Church, which itself has been riven by semi-political quarreling since Mr. Marcos imposed martial law in September, 1972.

These sources report an emotional backlash among religious and academic groups who think that Mr. Aquino, by deciding to call off his fast, betrayed their efforts to win public condemnation of the Marcos government at home and abroad.

The disillusionment may be attributed partly to genuine confusion over the morality, even logic, of the fast.

From page 1

## \*What's next for world?

Within the past week the United States has finally completed its disengagement from Indo-China. Except for a very modest embassy staff, the once enormous American establishment in Laos has gone home. It was hustled a bit in the going, but it did get out without bloodshed.

Also within the past week Europe's own most disturbing political problem has offered signs of some relief. The young officers who run Portugal have had second and rational thoughts about how far to let the Communists go. It had seemed that the Communists might be allowed to get a stranglehold on communications. The latest word is that the officers will not let this highly dangerous event happen.

China is increasingly putting its weight into Europe as a counterpoise to Moscow's weight. There is to be a Chinese Embassy to the European Common Market. France and China have polished up their relations, to the obvious distress of Moscow.

The Chinese are urging the United States to keep its armed forces in Europe, and the Europeans to improve their unity. Maoist Communist groups have ceased causing trouble for Americans and West Europeans. They have elevated Moscow to top target.

From page 1

## \*Coalition government for Britain?

Whichever way Britons vote in Thursday's referendum on continued membership of the Common Market, their country, their government and their political parties face difficult choices in the days ahead.

The pound has held up rather well despite Britain's weakened economy, but last month Britain's sterling balances fell by ten percent as the Bank of England intervened in foreign exchange markets to keep the national currency steady.

Trade unions have not reacted consistently to Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey's appeals to observe the social contract — to refrain from seeking wage settlements in excess of rises in the cost of living. Some have gone along with the appeal. But the railway men are threatening to strike June 23 because they want 30 to 35 percent pay increases

Turkey and Greece have not yet found agreement on Cyprus, but somehow this problem has been so handled on the European stove that it no longer threatens immediately to boil over.

Signs of economic recovery from the recession are general throughout the community — with the exception of Britain which alone still seems to be in the grip of unmanaged inflation. However, with the referendum out of his way Prime Minister Harold Wilson can turn his attention to this matter.

Mr. Wilson is in many ways well positioned to take on this formidable task. He is twice Prime Minister of Great Britain. He has dominated its political scene for more than a decade. His ambitions are satisfied. His friends say that he has no desire to lead his party into another general election. He would like the comfort and peacefulness of an Oxford mastership. Hence he has everything to gain and nothing to lose from putting every ounce of his energy and resourcefulness into bringing Britain's economy back to even keel.

Altogether then Western Europe is not in such parlous straits as daily headlines usually imply.

From page 1

## \*Suez Canal opens again

Ford, whom he met in Austria last weekend, that "we do not fear peace and we are able to make peace."

Any Israeli attack on the canal zone towns now being rebuilt would be considered "an attack in depth on Egypt." Israel knows we have the means to reply in kind. But such an eventually was unlikely, Mr. Sadat added in the interview.

Israeli ships would be permitted to use the canal only as part of a final and general peace settlement obtained at the Geneva peace conference. He did not mention Israeli cargoes. President Sadat criticized 76 U.S. senators who last month asked President Ford to grant Israeli aid requests.

"I only wish," he said, "they had the courage to say outright: 'We want Israel to retain Arab land, and to receive additional economic and military aid to increase its attacks, aggression, threats to world peace, and threats to American interests.'"

In Port Said, ceremonies began Wednesday with a march of nearly 100,000 Egyptians led by War Minister Gen. Muhammad al-Gamasi to commemorate Egyptian war losses in the crossing of the canal and the rest of the October, 1973, war with Israel.

On Wednesday, Port Said became a free trade zone. The entire length and breadth of the canal zone was to be returning from wartime military control to civilian administration Thursday.

A naval demonstration off Port Said and a welcome by 20,000 students and teachers and 18,000 workers and employees greeted President Sadat Thursday morning, reports from Egypt said.

Aboard an Egyptian destroyer named "Tenth of Ramadan" (Oct. 6, 1973, the day the Egyptians crossed the canal and began the October War), President Sadat led a naval convoy of another destroyer and two smaller ships. Aboard the destroyer with him were the Crown Prince of Iran, Egyptian Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem, General Gamsi, Suez Canal chairman Mahshour Ahmed Mahshour, and Arab military officers.

The convoy sailed through a pharaonic-style triumphal archway at Port Said into the canal.

After spending the night at Ismailia, the official convoy completed passage through the canal and the ceremonies at Suez, 103 miles south of Port Said, Friday.

Egypt's Ports and Light House Administration has announced it has resumed operating all Mediterranean and Red Sea light-houses and navigational aids to serve shipping using the Suez Canal.

At Suez, builders have been working around the clock to repair sections of the city damaged by the fighting in 1967 and to construct a new suburb named Ehsal City. The project will house 25,000 persons and is being financed by Saudi Arabia. Later this year another such project, Sabah City, is to be built for 80,000 residents through financing by Kuwait.

Also in the area, a number of major factories have been reopened, and an oil refinery has been put back into operation. And in several places the pre-war bridges across the canal are to be replaced with a series of tunnels, providing new jobs for thousands of workers in the next several years.

## Chinese team scales Everest

By John Burns  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking  
The People's Daily has made front-page headlines out of the conquest of Mt. Everest by a nine-member Chinese team that included a Tibetan woman named Phanthog, hailing it as a repudiation of traditional concepts of male superiority.

Neither the account of the ascent nor an earlier report that a Japanese woman had reached the peak May 17, thought to be the first woman ever to do so.

An account by the official Hsinhua News Agency credited the success of the climb to the ideological tempering of the mountaineers in the 18-month-old campaign to criticize Chairman Mao Tse-tung's former heir-apparent, Lin Biao, and his supposed mentor, the ancient sage Confucius.

It declared "the first ascent of the peak from the north by a Chinese woman climber in particular has brought into relief the invincible revolutionary spirit of Chinese woman after repudiating the reactionary fallacy of man being superior to woman preached by Lin Biao and his master, Confucius."

The successful ascent on the 29,028-foot Himalayan peak, Mt. Jomo Lungma to the

Chinese, was carried as a flash by Hsinhua, which said that the feat was accomplished May 28. Though no mention was made of the earlier ascent by the Japanese woman, Junko Tabei, the fact that the Tibetan woman was not the first was implicitly acknowledged by the references to her as the first Chinese woman to reach the peak.

In fact, many Chinese learned of Mrs. Tabei's feat last week through a story carried in Reference News, a daily digest of foreign news. The story, which was widely reprinted in Peking and throughout the country, was a disappointment to insiders who knew that the Chinese team had been working toward the same objective since mid-March.

The Hsinhua account said that the nine climbers reached the summit from their final assault camp after a six-hour climb. After radioing base camp they unfurled a Chinese flag, took photographs, and conducted a number of simple scientific tasks, including collecting rock specimens, it said.

Although they were denied the achievement of placing the first woman on the world's highest peak, the Chinese climbers may have found some solace in the fact that their ascent took them up the mountain's north slope, generally acknowledged to be the more hazardous.







Peking's good harvest

## U.S.-China trade falls off

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
U.S. trade with the People's Republic of China, which climbed spectacularly for several years, now is in sharp decline, as Peking's hunger for American grain lessens.

Two-way commerce between the giant lands, according to experts, may total only \$420 million this year — less than half the record \$833.8 million chalked up in 1974.

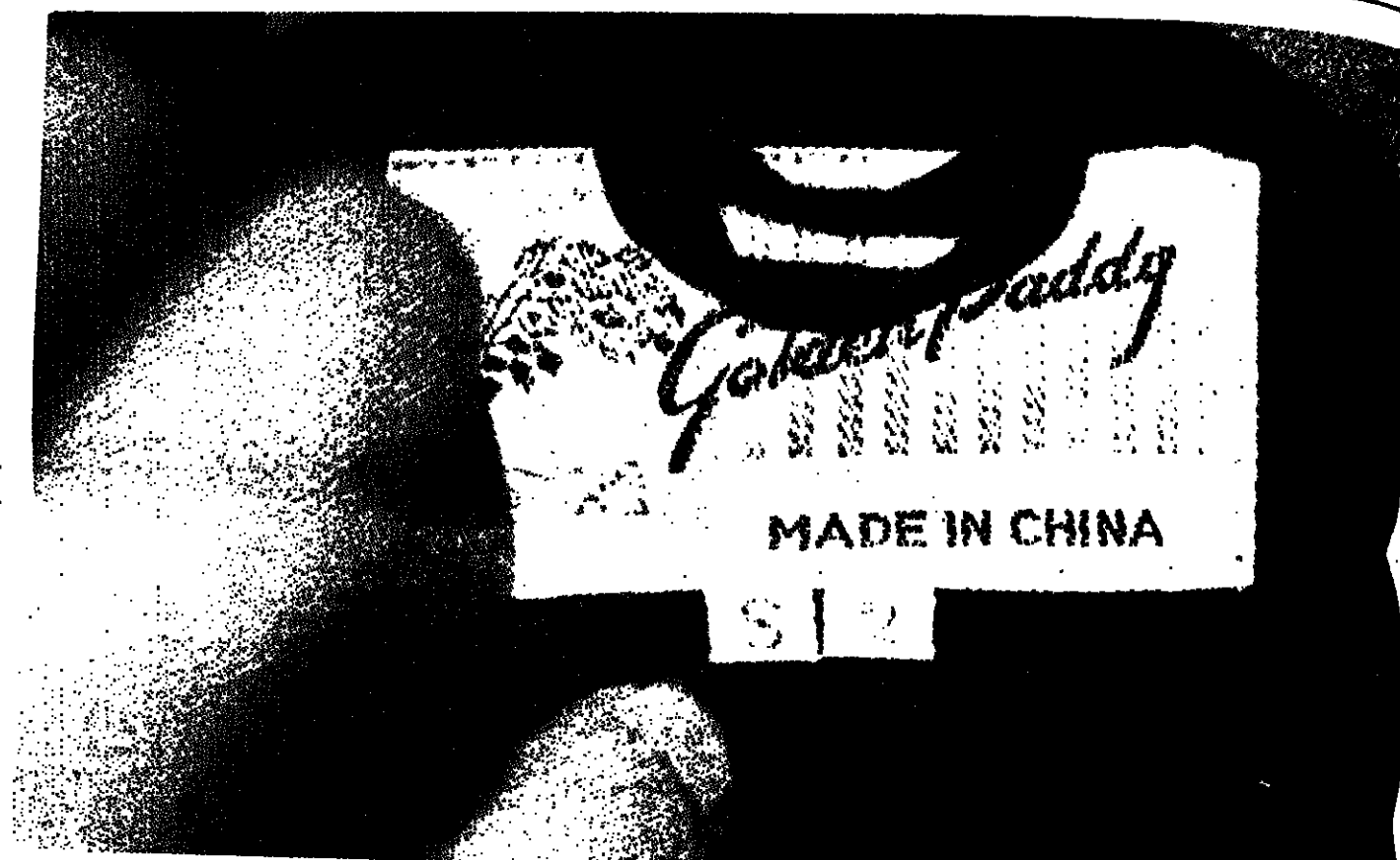
China, blessed again with good harvests, is buying much less wheat and other grains from the United States, cutting deeply into the 7-to-1 trade advantage enjoyed by the United States last year.

In recent months Chinese officials have canceled orders previously placed for 982,000 tons of American wheat and 200,000 bales of U.S. cotton, with further cotton cancellations possible. Despite this negative trend, experts note, Americans are selling more machinery to Peking than before and buying more Chinese products in return, making for a more balanced exchange.

In the first four months of 1975, according to the National Council for United States-China trade, U.S. imports from China totaled \$67.6 million, against American exports worth \$92.6 million — less than a 2-to-1 advantage for the United States.

China lacks most-favored-nation (MFN) trading status with the U.S., so that tariffs tacked on to Chinese goods entering the U.S. often make them uncompetitive with imports from Taiwan, South Korea, and elsewhere.

American businessmen trying to get MFN



Will better wheat harvests in China mean fewer of these in U.S.?

for China have run into a snag — Chinese emigration policies are restricted, like those of the Soviet Union.

Though Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington had the Soviets, not the Chinese, in mind, when he linked the granting of most-favored-nation status to emigration policies, China also was blocked.

The National Council for U.S.-China trade, listing more than 250 U.S. firms doing business with China, is urging both Congress and the White House to move toward a formal U.S.-Chinese trade agreement, including MFN.

Apart from the emigration issue, two diplomatic hurdles must be cleared — a resolution of claims by American citizens for compensation of property seized by the People's Republic of China, and the question of United States relations with Taiwan.

Against this background, experts foresee development of U.S.-China trade along the following lines:

- In dollar terms, trade may not approach the nearly \$1 billion level of last year for some time, given China's lessened dependence on American grains.
- Machinery and technology will bulk in-

creasingly large in U.S. exports to China, who are launched on an ambitious industrialization program, extending over many years.

Even without MFN, the U.S. will import more Chinese goods, conforming to the general Chinese desire to balance its trade as nearly as possible with each foreign nation.

Peking, which last year suffered an overall trade deficit of \$800 million with the rest of the world, apparently is experiencing some foreign exchange difficulties. This also militates against great expansion of U.S.-Chinese trade in the next few years.

## Peanut glut yields cooking oil for free food programs

By Lucia Mouat  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Too many peanuts — 440 million pounds too many.

That is the situation at the Department of Agriculture where the chief of the peanut branch concedes: "We're up to our ears in them."

The reason is that the department is obligated by law — as it has been for the last 35 years — to buy up American-produced peanuts at certain price support levels.

Although the department has bought excess peanuts many times before, it usually turns them into the millions.

This year the department has chosen a new way to get rid of the glut.

It will not recall the nuts for less than it paid for them.

Some did sell — largely for export — at the government price of \$66 a ton, but most did not. The department decided to crush the remaining peanuts into oil (to be used largely for cooking) and to channel it into the overseas "Food for Peace" and domestic school lunch programs.

Both programs have a vegetable oil requirement that the Agriculture Department typically fills by purchasing soybean or some cheaper oil.

"The fact is we're not being all that humanitarian — we just can't get rid of the



## U.S. plans to stamp out grain trade corruption

By Robert M. Press  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago  
No family would store food in an uncleaned coal bucket or old oil can. Yet some ships dirty with coal or oil have been loaded with U.S. grain for export because officials have been bribed to report the ships as clean, prosecutors charge.

Much of the grain thus sent is for livestock, but some of it is for humans.

A broadening federal investigation of corruption in the way grain is approved in the U.S. for shipment overseas has led to convictions of 11 in New Orleans, five indictments in Houston, and continuing probes in other major ports.

The investigations, begun a year ago but now speeding up, are being conducted by the Justice Department, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Agriculture (USDA).

High stakes are involved in two ways:

1. Foreign grain buyers are likely to "get their guard up, psychologically," in dealing with the U.S., says Clayton Yeutter, an assistant secretary of agriculture. The U.S. expects to export about \$23 billion in grain in the fiscal year ending June 30, making grain the country's single largest source of foreign exchange, he adds.

2. If an inspector solicits or accepts a bribe to approve an unclean ship for grain loading, this reduces the costly docking fees owners must pay while their ships are being cleaned. It also reduces cleaning fees. Similarly, false reports on grain quality or quantity shipped abroad can lead to further illicit profits at the expense of the foreign buyers.

So far the focus has been on inspectors accepting or asking for bribes, but one Justice Department source in Houston indicates that it is logical to look next at who might be offering such bribes. Shippers, grain elevator companies, and grain dealers are the ones who could take advantage of false inspection reports.

One port official who asked not to be identified said he thought the corruption was probably limited to officials at a low level in the New York Times that investigate and looking at possible ties with organizations.

There are approximately 800 grain inspectors and 2,000 inspectors in the U.S., federally licensed by the USDA but not federal employees. The USDA's Grain Division is charged with supervising their work but actually is supervised 3 percent of the approximately 11 million inspections made each year, the department says.

In spite of the investigation findings, so far the department, constrained by its budget, has made only "modest" increases in the number of supervisory personnel, says the USDA's Ervin L. Peterson. But inspection records are being computerized for quicker spotting of grain quality report irregularities, and supervisory roles have been tightened, he says.

An underlying question in the spreading grain probe has been if inspectors and shippers have any conflict of interest by working closely for long periods with those dealing in grain.

"It becomes like a family," one high USDA official said in an interview. Inspectors often "live in the community — have all their lives — go hunting together" with grain dealers and shippers.

## Why 'Why'

By the Associated Press

Why, Arizona  
Why is a town of sorts, or more properly just a hamlet. It's far down in the southwestern corner of Arizona, 27 miles north of the Mexican border.

Population this time of year is around 90. Come winter, the number is augmented by some 600 snowbirds who escape the cold and congestion of northern and eastern cities.

Why came into being 25 years ago when a small band of mostly elderly and not very well-to-do people successfully applied to the Bureau of Land Management for 87.5 acres for a trailer court and campground.

The town folks first tried to get a post office under the name Rocky Point Junction. "Can't do," said postal officials. "Already too many junctions in the U.S."

So Peggy Kater went up to the statehouse to find out how to name a town, but nobody could tell her. Finally, the attorney general's office issued the name Why.

But why Why? "Everybody wanted to know why anyone would live out in a spot like this," said Mrs. Kater. "That gave us the idea. Anyway, it's different."

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**The first 100 years—  
'Science and Health'  
stands the tests  
of time and healing**

**By Peter J. Henniker-Heaton**

Only a tiny percentage of books published remain in active circulation at their centennial. Few of these are religious; they outdate too quickly.

**"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, is certainly a religious book; yet, as its title regarded the religious concerns. Perhaps this is why at its centennial this year it still attracts and holds scores of with more regularity than they accord their morning paper; and so far from finding it outdated, they experience its effect as a powerful determinant in their today and tomorrow. Who are these readers?**

Who are these readers? Science and Health is on the desks of scholars and business executives. In the pockets of travelers and front-line soldiers. By the assembly line, the work station, and in the home. It is read by convicts, political internees, and security guards. By nuclear physicists. It is a treasured possession of the very old and of quite young children.

It is on the shelves of some doctors; more often of ministers. Its author loved the cloth. She regarded clergymen as guardians and standard-bearers of society. "A special privilege," she wrote, "is vested in the ministry. How shall it be used? Sacerdely, in the interests of humanity, not of sect." Science and Health is the denominational textbook of Christian Science, read with the Bible at all Christian Science church services around the world; but its author's motivation was not sectarian. She wrote it out of her deep love for the Creator of all and for suffering, stanning humanity in whatever

And Science and Health is found at bedside — particularly the bedside of the sick who read it and find themselves whole. But it is no bedside book in the ordinary sense. It is a book not to read oneself to sleep by but to read oneself awake by. It brings the sick face to face with the God of the Bible, utterly whole and holy, at once transcendent and immanent, the God of the healing and saving Christ.

And now to be more specific about this continuing readership of Science and Health.

And now to be more specific about this continuing readership of Science and Health.

At the time of the passing last March of Sir James Butler, British educationist and historian, the (London) Times noted his career of public service as a soldier, a Member of Parliament, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cam-

bridge, and Chief Historian in the British Cabinet Office. Then it quoted a tribute to him from two of his colleagues: "His transcendent integrity inspired us to emulate his standards; his courtesy and patience were unfailing; and he never took to himself his due share of credit for any success." Integrity, courtesy, patience, modesty — qualities of a true scholar and a true Christian.

Some years ago Sir James wrote for public record that Christ Science had helped him in countless ways from his childhood days forward. Then he focused precisely on what he felt this Science had done for him: "I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for having been taught in boyhood to distinguish, as Mary Baker Eddy does, between the human mind and the divine Mind which is God and to know that the human mind, containing infinite wisdom, power and Love is . . . consequently available to meet all our needs."

Six weeks ago a New York publisher brought out a compilation of 14 short biographies of men and women — North and South American, European, African, Asian, and Australian — who, like Sir James Butler, have lived close to Science and Health. Several of them have earned considerable public recognition. But in a foreword Erwin D. Canham writes: "For every Christian Scientist who became an ambassador or an opera star or a business leader, there are many, many others who are living its precepts simply, lovingly, and in what may seem to be obscurity. Their lives are just as significant as those recorded here." There is no typical reader of Science and Health, no stereotype.

One thing only these leaders have in common: They are spiritual leaders of the infinitely loving Father God, or the governing Principle of His wholly spiritual universe and as their compassionate Friend and Helper. But in this approach to God they find no ground for self-congratulation. Rather is their attitude that of Mrs. Eddy herself. When already acknowledged as Leader by a rapidly expanding church, she wrote in the Boston Journal: "I claim no special merit of any kind. All that I am in reality, God has made me. I still wait at the cross to learn definitely, God has made me. I Master simply how to do his works from my great Source, is Christ Jesus."

What of the book itself? It has appeared in many formats, in numerous revisions by its author. But its message has remained constant — the Christian message of life triumphant over death, of good facing and mastering evil, of hope that

is more than optimism, and a patience that is not mere  
And this message is no mere theory or empty ideal  
stood the test of healing human life in thousands of  
witnessed and attested to by men and women of the past century.

withness and attested cases during the past century. "The scientific method," some would say, the cutting edge of modern science and technology, now has passed to the bio-sciences, or the social sciences. The identification of life-forms is being farther and farther back in time and out into more expansive views are being taken of the potential both on his own and in society.

These developments have surprised the reader of Science and Health. Long before 1900 had gone farther and faster. It had been logically that matter and material energy are not what they seemed that they are not substance at all. That time and space are subjective concepts of human thought. That life is here present and has always existed. That these and other propositions can begin to be tested in experience to see that a practical Christianity is understood and

first great breakthrough into the realms where no mind had ever ventured before. Yet it gave scarcely a hint of the more astonishing developments to come."

lived. And that the starting point of scientific advance to this last frontier is divine Spirit, God, recognized as ultimate substance, and divine Mind, God, recognized as the caring, compassionate Principle of the wholly spiritual universe He has conceived and created.

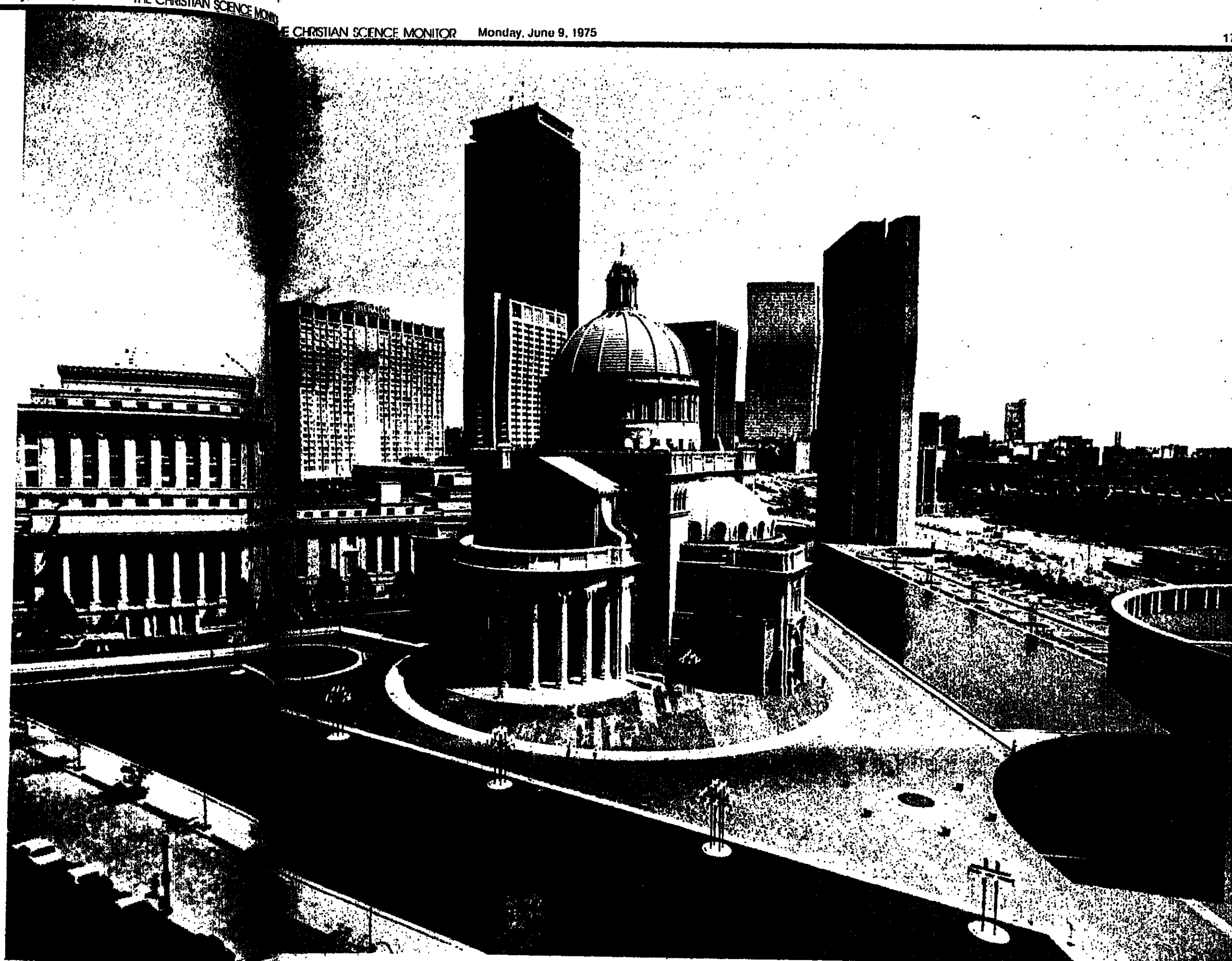
Harvey G. Cox once wrote: "Church people are thought of as those who are fully equipped with quick and easy answers to questions no one is asking." Mrs. Eddy never believed the answers to great scientific and religious problems could be quick and easy. But if at some points Science and Health appears to seem to be discussing questions no one is asking, it is not that these questions are out of date or irrelevant but that their relevance and timeliness have yet to be recognized. Basic truths that will unveil the answers to burning moral issues raised today by atomic, genetic, and societal investigations were alive in Science and Health decades ago.

The humanitarian and scientific discoveries of great thinkers during the past century are in no way diminished by what is here claimed for Science and Health. But in this book scientific exploration is extended to the search for ultimate Truth, Truth with a capital T, the Truth that is God Himself!

when this is done, new goals are established, new methods required. And it is to sincere seekers for this Truth that the author in her preface commits her book.

The search for ultimate Truth is now less hopefully pursued by the world in general than it was when Science and Health first appeared. Today's thinkers — philosophers, scientists, artists, even theologians — are more apt to be satisfied with a fragmented perception of absolutes. But in her own time Mrs. Eddy, facing up to the contemporary skepticism, wrote of herself: "The author has not compromised conscience to suit the general drift of thought, but has bluntly and honestly given the text of Truth."

Among the elements that make Science and Health a continuing force in the lives of men, women, and children, are his author's total honesty, her total refusal to compromise conscience, her total loyalty to divine Truth — that Truth to which Jesus' whole life so compassionately bore witness and which he said would make men free. These are the qualities of Mary Baker Eddy. They are the qualities of her book.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Center in Boston — headquarters of a religion urging a universal concern for mankind



## science/motoring

# Nuclear debate difficult to defuse

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Is the U.S. public accepting one safety standard to nuclear energy and a different one to other energy sources?

The nuclear industry and a growing number of independent energy experts think so.

These experts say that coal, the major alternative to nuclear energy, also has its dangers — coal gives off some radioactivity, they say, and also produces sulphur particles which have been linked to health hazards.

They emphasize that radiation levels from properly operating plants, either nuclear or coal, are extremely low and constitute no health hazards.

They use the coal-nuclear comparison to point out that the entire nuclear plant debate is filled with exaggerated claims, which make ultimate decisions difficult.

The issue of nuclear plant safety continues very controversial, because of the nature of nuclear material itself.

The point made by the industry and the independent experts is that a coal-powered plant gives off about as much radioactivity as

a properly run nuclear reactor — but does not seem to attract the same intensity of safety standard controversy that surrounds nuclear plants.

Prof. David J. Rose, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), points out that varying amounts of uranium, radium, and other radioactive elements are mixed in with coal. Western coal, expected to play a dominant role in the future expansion of the coal industry, carries relatively large amounts of uranium.

"It would be impossible to build a coal-fired plant in New York or London that obeyed the radiation standards which are applied to nuclear reactors," agrees Harvard physics Prof. Richard Wilson. The problem is radium, he says, which is much "naughtier" than plutonium, a substance characterized by anti-nuclear forces as extremely toxic.

Another issue is the poisonous nature of plutonium, these and other scientists say. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is considering allowing commercial nuclear power plants to burn fuel made by mixing plutonium and uranium.

Ralph Nader is a prominent opponent of this proposal. He has publicly stated that a pound of plutonium could cause 8 million deaths. Yet such a pronouncement is based on a number of assumptions.

"To get this sort of figure you must assume that the plutonium is broken into the right size and that every bit gets into somebody's lungs," says Prof. Bernard Cohen of the University of Pittsburgh. "Then you must say that everyone who gets more than the 'maximum permissible dose' dies as a result."

This is not at all realistic, says Professor Cohen. He has estimated that if an ounce of plutonium were somehow dispersed in the middle of a big city somewhere between 2 and 10 people might eventually die as a direct result.

These issues are only a few of those that reliance on nuclear energy raises. However, an increasing number of independent scientists are beginning to object that the nuclear debate is filled with exaggerated claims. These make it harder for the nation to come to a reasonable decision about its energy future, it is said.

## Too many scientists?

By Robert C. Cowie

American science is running up against a limit to growth. It is hard to produce more scientists than the States can absorb.

The American Chemical Society advises students to take a limited job prospects before entering into certain fields of chemistry.

Last month the American power Committee of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) urged the perspective astronomy graduate students given a warning letter. It advised: "You should now seriously consider your interest in the field is as great as you wish to devote five more years to study of astronomy, knowing that the end of those years the only openings will probably be in the field of different from astronomy."

## Research notebook

"We have been more or less in the pool of trained scientists and engineers," says NAS President Philip Dier. "The next doubling will be monstrous. We can't do it."

The problem concerns basic research, the generators of new knowledge largely employed in universities, not the applied knowledge that has different job prospects.

Unlike some other countries, Germany — which has a high status for the United States — does not have a basic science in graduate university programs. This coupled the growing knowledge directly to the practical scientists. Roughly every \$100 million to support academic science produces a handful of research papers and a PhD, Dr. Handler estimates.

"There's an unlimited market for knowledge," he observes, "but the market for scientists. We must have coupling that links the production of knowledge and scientists together."

This would require some change in university "life-style" and probably backtracking by Congress, where the science of research support has been to the present manpower crunch.

The Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, and Labor are other federal agencies that have a broad base of knowledge in most of the agency's practical needs.

In the interest of tighter management, Congress has required agencies to support only research related to their respective missions. The National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, with the universities are the research.

This is the system Dr. Handler change. He would have universities drop all research that does not relate to education. At the same time, he would have government laboratories go into basic research on a broad basis, while maintaining the research and providing new job openings for those scientists who drop out.

If this means belt-tightening for scientists and a hard reassessment by government who think agencies should be it, they really have no choice but to live no longer with the old system.

## Political bribery abroad—U.S. firms learn a lesson

By David R. Francis

It is an old story that American businessmen (and those of other nationalities) have reckoned they had to pay bribes in order to do business in many developing countries.

What gives the latest corporate scandal a "new" aspect is:

- The large amounts of money involved.
- Gulf Oil Corporation told a Senate subcommittee Friday that it paid \$5 million in political contributions abroad, including \$4 million to politicians in South Korea.

## Economic scene

United Brands Company has admitted paying \$1.25 million to a Honduran official.

Northrop Corporation, a major defense contractor, was charged by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) with disbursing \$30 million abroad in "fees and sales commissions" without adequate records.

Ashland Oil Inc., according to the Wall Street Journal, termed "inaccurate and misleading" reports that the company also allegedly paid several millions abroad to "consultants and other agents."

In many countries there is a long-established tradition of "buckshes" — small tips or bribes — to facilitate customs clearance, license applications, etc. But these normally involved relatively small amounts of money.

- The political content of some of the unethical payments.

The United Brands payment topped the government in Honduras. In South Korea, the Gulf Oil political donation is already having some repercussions, though not yet publicized by the tightly controlled domestic press.

International Telephone & Telegraph's interference in the affairs of Chile has tarnished that firm's reputation.

It is especially galling for the highly nationalistic citizens of developing countries — many not long free from colonialism — to have foreign money messing in their politics.

- The fact that the morality of U.S. firms abroad has prompted so much attention in this country.

It is an indication that a higher standard is being set for American corporate behavior abroad as well as at home, partially as a result of the Watergate affair. U.S. firms may increasingly decide that if they cannot operate in some nation without making illegal payments, they will not invest there at all. Or they will "blow the whistle" on foreign officials demanding bribes and see what happens.

One danger of the latest revelations is that all U.S. multinational corporations will be tarred with the same brush. Because a few firms have been caught or confessed to unethical activities overseas, it does not mean such practices are universal.

"I think it is the relatively rare company that is doing this sort of thing," commented Ralph F. Lewis, editor of the Harvard Business Review. "Corporate morality has improved over the last few years."

Interestingly, the chief of the enforcement division of the SEC, Stanley Sporkin, agrees: "There is integrity among a vast number of business leaders. I am encouraged lately by indications where businesses turned down the chances to make improper payments."

Exxon and Mobil last week admitted making political contributions — but legal ones — in Canada and Italy.

It is not always easy for company officials operating abroad to be fully ethical. Sometimes they figure their investment will be endangered unless they yield to the demands of local officials for money.

This difficulty means that the government must step in to stiffen the corporate backbone. The SEC is evidently moving in this direction by requiring full disclosure of payments abroad. Corporate auditors are becoming more alert.

Alternately, Congress might, as Mr. Dorsey suggested, pass legislation to make it illegal to bribe officials in other countries as well as in this nation.

Codes and laws, however, can be violated. The best protection to the reputation of free enterprise and U.S. business is high moral standards on the part of American businessmen themselves.

## Strikes decline sharply in U.S.

By the Associated Press

Washington — There were 1,190 strikes in effect during the first three months of 1975, 120 less than in the first three months of 1974 and the lowest number since 1967, the U.S. Labor Department reports.

Why? Long-term demand for natural resources and water transportation services is rising. And a \$200 million expansion program now under way indicates future growth in these activities.

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## financial

# U.S.-type house proves big hit in France

By Philip W. Whitcomb  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

An American house is still an American house even if you build it in France. And in the last 10 years at least 12,000 of them have in fact been built in this country.

They don't look the same outside as French houses and they are not the same inside. They have open lawns instead of hedges, fences, and walls. They have porches, perhaps with columns, and a decorative lantern beside the front door. And inside, they have two or three times as many bathrooms as a French house, many more built-in closets, and, of course, a dream kitchen.

Levitt & Sons began building American houses here in March, 1965, when the organization was 36 years old. The first test operation was in the Chevreuse Valley near Paris, at Port-Royal-des-Champs, with 538 houses and the elegant name of Residences du Chateau, amply justified by the fact that the local town hall is located in a genuine 16th-century chateau.

To the astonishment of Levitt, and even more of the traditional French builders, 18,000 people turned up on the first Saturday and Sunday that the model house was open.

Levitt has never looked back. Six more "villages" were built — Le Parc de Leaulny, La Commanderie, Le Parc de Villerois (1,150 houses), La Colline de Verville, and Le Hameau de la Grange — all seductive French

names for American settlements in the Paris region.

A few months ago the first 53 of a Levitt village of 290 houses near the Mediterranean coast and Marseille, were immediately occupied. The Levitt total now is around 5,000.

The social contribution of the Levitt villages — about a hundred child-care centers, at least 500 acres of recreation parks, two technical schools with a total of 1,500 places, swimming pools, and tennis courts — has endeared the whole operation to the often-harassed local authorities.

Enthusiastic imitators have brought the total of these new American-style houses up to about 12,000. Kaufman & Broad, of course, was first to join in, after giving Levitt three years to clear the way. Their great success encouraged half a dozen large French construction firms to join in, the two most important being Balkany and Breguet.

With a cautious interval of six years after Levitt, and three years after Kaufman & Broad, a number of small British builders entered with houses which, if neither specifically American nor English, were definitely not French.

The largest was Bell, with a total of about 300 houses, perhaps the most charming of its villages being Parc du Chateau de Montebello at Jouty-en-Josas, close to Paris.

Would it work both ways? A French builder, asked if they would not like to build French houses in America answered, "No. I'd rather build American houses in France."

## Italian antiques as an investment

By John Fitzmaurice Mills  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

The Italians are still suffering an art thefts wave. Since the war the number of valuable works of art that have vanished reaches the five-figure bracket. Involving almost priceless renaissance paintings, church silver, and even up to modern masterpieces, the dark saga goes on. Works of art vanish and the miserably small proportion that are recovered points to hidden markets that are eroding Italy's ancient heritage.

So how do the art-lovers of Milan and Rome add to their collections? The sale of the Count Bruzio collection of arms and armor in Rome at the end of last year gives some indication.

Apart from swords, crossbows and helmets, a remarkably fine selection of firearms was on offer. Included among these was a rare 16th-century wheel-lock Tschinkel, exquisitely inlaid, which sold for 5 million lire. A fine pair of Belgian percussion target pistols, the barrels blued and damascened with strapwork in varicolored gold, in an original brass-bound case, with accessories, went for 2.4 million lire. A good German crossbow and cranequin struck with a mark brought in 2 million lire.

Perhaps coins have the most appeal among collectors, since they can be easily transported and easily deposited. At a recent Milan sale the coins fetched far higher figures than had been expected.

Meanwhile the looting of Italy's heritage goes on. The size of some hauls suggests an efficient organizing mind somewhere in the background. And Italy has so many works of genius that it might seem impossible for them to be fully protected.

## EXCHANGE RATES

	DOLLARS
Argentinian pesos	.080
Australian dollar	1.347
Austrian schilling	.060
Belgian franc	.028
Brazilian cruzeiro	.131
British pound	2.317
Canadian dollar	.977
Colombian peso	.034
Danish krone	.184
French franc	.248
Dutch guilder	.417
Hong Kong dollar	.205
Israeli pound	.180
Italian lira	.001
Japanese yen	.003
Mexican peso	.080
Norwegian krona	.203
Portuguese escudo	.041
South African rand	1.475
Spanish peseta	.018
Swedish krona	.254
Swiss franc	.284
Venezuelan bolivar	.234
West German deutsche mark	.426

## Monitor writer's award

Winner of the Overseas Press Club award for best business news reporting from abroad in 1974 was the Monitor's special economic correspondent in Paris, Philip W. Whitcomb.

A native of Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Whitcomb won the award for 12 articles published on the Monitor's financial pages covering a wide range of French and European economic and business developments.

Mr. Whitcomb, a Rhodes scholar, began writing regularly for the Monitor in 1964. He won a similar award from the Overseas Press Club in 1969.



## arts/books



Peter Sellers as Inspector Clouseau

## It's Clouseau again!

### Loony copper sleuths Pink Panther

By David Sterritt

The Pink Panther had to return someday. Now, in *The Return of the Pink Panther*, it has.

As the inspiration for two of Hollywood's brightest '60s comedies — the original "Pink Panther" and "A Shot in the Dark" — it's the kind of movie masterpiece that producers dream of: the world's largest diamond, marked by one pantherlike flaw, pursued by a master thief who is pursued in turn by the world's clumsiest detective.

Thrills, laughs, and glitter wrapped in one glossy package. You just don't take a commodity like that and stow it in some dark

## Film

studio vault. As long as the necessary artists are ready, willing, and able, you keep holding that gemlike idea to the light, turning it and examining its facets, imagining the gags and gimmicks not yet tried.

That's why the Pink Panther is back dutifully followed by Blake Edwards, Peter Sellers, Henry Mancini, and that animated animal who stalks so delightfully through the "Panther" cartoons and credits.

This is their third romp through the "Panther" movie mill (the awful "Inspector Clouseau" sequel, with Alan Arkin, was the work of others). And I'm happy to report that there's life in the old idea yet. The "Return" doesn't equal its predecessors — it's a touch too long and chaotic — but it packs quite a load of laughs and even a smidgen of suspense.

The Pink Panther itself is a McGuffin. That's Alfred Hitchcock's word for the crux of a mystery story — a coded message, or a secret weapon, or whatever the characters are all hot and bothered about. In this case it's the huge but fictitious diamond, located in the

equally fictitious land of Lapland, stolen by the klutzy Inspector Clouseau on the trail, and a retired cat heisteds it once before tries to take it before suspicion falls on him.

As before, the movie's main center on Clouseau himself, the enduring comic figure in the story. Peter Sellers, Clouseau's perpetuator, has been out of the lately except for some unimpressive commercials. But as the Pink Panther he returns too, with a loud and hilarious

Clouseau stumbles, tumbles, grumbles, sets karate back several years, and murders the French mob languages at the same time — all with inimitable sadness in his eyes, loads of dignity and grace to one of the most delicious lunatics. It is a performance.

Herbert Lom is back on hand, the beleaguered senior policeman in "A Shot in the Dark." Other major huddled well by Christopher Penn (Catherine Schell). The music was Henry Mancini, whose "Panther" became one of the biggest of all films.

As director, producer, and co-star Frank Waldman of the "Return" Edwards demonstrates once again the mastery of traditional Hollywood style. It is a man of many movie talents. Successes include drama ("Days of Wine and Roses"), melodrama ("Gone with the Wind"), and a string of comedies.

The "Return" is not as smart as the "Pink Panther" No. 1, or as loony as the "Shot in the Dark." It is a comparison with these former works. But as a light-hearted plunge into Clouseau, it is the liveliest returns in many a season.

## Lots of laughter in an East End childhood

*Mother Knew Best: Memoirs of a London Girlhood*, by Dorothy Scannell. New York: Pantheon Books. \$8.95. London: Macmillan. £2.25.

If you ever wondered, when watching "Upstairs, Downstairs," what life was like further down the street, read "Mother Knew Best." Dorothy Scannell, nee Chegwidens, grew up in the East End of London with nine brothers and sisters in the days when a rabbit for stew cost sixpence, and some children still went barefoot to school.

neil cheerfully. "Things didn't worry us then."

In a fresh, direct narrative she marvelously recreates her Edwardian childhood, warmed by the small indomitable mother who believed that children given enough food and affection would never want for much else.

The book is full of laughter. And every detail is vivid, from the doomed inventiveness of Father's backyard mushroom plot, totally consumed by hungry London mice, to the irritable local butcher who "would go on being angry for any of his tales" and taking his shopper down hard, just missing the poking finger with its black-edged nail.

The Chegwidens weren't quite poor; they were in fact typical of the self-respecting turn-of-the-century English lower-middle-class, born of yeoman stock, parents of the doctors and teachers and such who were to surface from the meritocracy that followed.

Mrs. Scannell, who sounds

exactly like my own Mum describing a similar London childhood, is typical: alert, observant, affectionately nostalgic. She is also pretty nearly unique, having produced this her first book at the age of sixty-three. I earnestly hope she's already finished the next.

— Susan Cooper

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## A computer turns professor

Computers have found a new role. Freshmen at an American university are encouraged to use them to supply material normally hidden away in rare books and to take over the merely routine side of homework.

By Cynthia Parsons  
Education editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Hanover, N.H. — "We give a computer assignment the same way we assign a book in the library," John G. Kemeny, president of Dartmouth College, said matter of factly. Yet when he had forecast this 10 years before, few had believed him.

Computer time was enormously expensive and the delays in getting information were

even more annoying than finding all books supposed to be "on reserve" off the shelves.

Further, computers didn't talk English but some sort of computer language using a peculiar numbering system. It seemed conceivable that a mathematics professor might be able to assign homework on a computer, but not that the general run of students at a liberal-arts college would have any use for its speedy calculating ability.

But John Kemeny wasn't talking then or now about a computer for use only by those skilled in programming and in computer language.

To underscore what he meant, he typed (regular standard 26-character keyboard) a message on a computer console and was asked by the computer: "Do you want instructions?"

He typed a simple "yes" and hit the "return" key, and the computer gave instructions on how to make use of a program which figures compound interest. We could watch the "conversation" on a large rear-projection screen at the front of the lecture hall.

Because there was just a little delay in response from the computer, Dr. Kemeny broke in at an appropriate time to ask the computer how many users there were at that moment.

The computer responded by giving the time, the date, and the requested information, 174 users. Somewhere on that relaxed campus, some 173 (the president excluded) students were using the computer by typing out messages in the privacy of a console booth.

For many people in business, this use of a computer is "old hat." But not for college students. And even though many campuses have computer terminals available, they generally are reserved for graduate students or even for specially hired computer operators. Not so at Dartmouth.

A few students might be reviewing the computer-assisted lesson compiled by two professors which includes primitive music, slides, a voice overlay, and quotations from Rousseau, Plato, and Levi-Strauss. Some might be playing a game whereby one determines the amount of burn time to give a simulated space ship attempting to land on the moon.

Playing this game, Dr. Kemeny purposely made a wrong guess about the burn time. The computer, after showing how hard he would crash, typed out, "Welcome to negative population growth." Trying again, Dr. Kemeny gave the correct response, and we were greeted with the message, "I never thought you would make it!"

The purpose of computer access is not just to play games or to display material available only in rare books, but to free users to do creative thinking while the machine does tedious computation, trivial library searches, and presents easily correctable material with relentless (and patient) regularity.

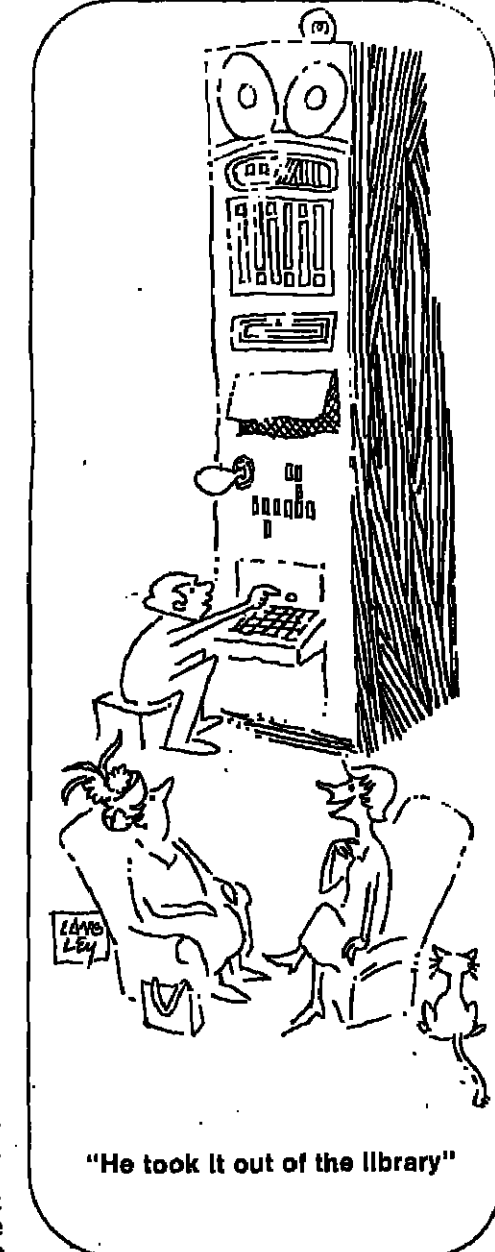
The sociology department at Dartmouth has pioneered the use of the computer for data storing and analysis. If, for example, the computer has been given the Gallup and Harris Poll data, appropriate United States census data, and the results of some university-sponsored polls, a request can be made to correlate data among all studies or just among a selected few.

This makes it possible for a beginning sociology student to do some research work. He can be given the correlations among variables and be faced now with the intellectually rigorous task of analyzing and

summarizing what the computer has searched out for him.

A Dartmouth German professor, who only knows enough programming to set up practice drills, assigns vocabulary homework regularly. He programs in a test of each homework assignment, and can ask the computer for all mistakes made by any and all students. In this way, he can discover either where the program or his teaching has been weak.

If a student calls in for the homework in the morning, the assignment is programmed to say "Good Morning"; if afternoon, the computer says, "Good Evening"; but if after midnight exclaims: "Why are you still up?"



"He took it out of the library"

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# travel

## As English as George Washington

By Bernadine Bailey  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

George Washington is generally associated with the beautiful white mansion in Mount Vernon, Virginia. But few people are aware that his roots lie deep in County Durham, in northeastern England, and that three Washington family homes, dating back to the 12th, 16th, and 17th centuries, are still standing. These have been preserved and now are open to the public.

The oldest of these is Washington Old Hall, a small manor house set in the historic region of Northumbria between Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Durham. The Washingtons lived at Old Hall from 1189 to 1389, but it remained in the family until 1613 when it was sold to the Bishop of Durham.

Washington Old Hall was largely rebuilt in the 17th century, but by the 20th it had all but fallen into ruin. In 1936 it was rescued by a preservation committee, financed by generous gifts from both sides of the Atlantic, and was restored as a monument to Anglo-American friendship. An appropriate ceremony is held there each year on July 4, and Old Glory is flown on Washington's Birthday and Thanksgiving Day.

The building is H-shaped with the Great Hall in the middle. The fireplace and much of the furniture date from the early 17th century. At one end of the Great Hall stands the American flag, whose design is thought to have been inspired by the Washington coat of arms which contained three stars and two stripes.

Old Hall may be visited throughout the year; it is closed on Fridays.

The village of Washington was originally an agricultural area and later a coal mining center. Now it lies within a cleverly designed new town, but the countryside is still beautiful and there is much to see nearby. Two miles to the east is Hylton Castle, which has the oldest example of the Washington crest in stone. In the cloisters of Durham Cathedral, 12 miles away, there is a memorial plaque to John Washington that reads: "Fryor of this Cathedral Church 1416-1444, whose family has won everlasting fame in lands to him unknown."

The best-known Washington home is Sulgrave Manor, a few miles south of Northampton. Trains from London to Northampton run frequently, and the trip takes a little over an hour. There are also special tours conducted by Frames and Rickards.

George Washington's ancestors lived here for about a century, beginning in 1560. The most prominent of these ancestors was one Lawrence Washington, who was trained to the law and studied at Gray's Inn in London. While still a young man, however, he turned his attention to commerce and settled in Northampton where he became very prosperous. Northampton was then the center of the wool trade for



Sulgrave Manor near Northampton where ancestors of first U.S. president lived

that part of the country, and Lawrence Washington grew rich by buying fleece from the farmers and selling wool to the manufacturers. With riches came prominence, and when he was still a young man was twice elected mayor.

Between his two terms as mayor, Lawrence Washington bought the lands of Sulgrave, which had been thrown on the market when Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries. Lawrence then built himself a handsome house and became one of the proud magnates of the "country of spies and squires."

Standing at the east end of the village of Sulgrave, the old manor house is built of the stone of the district and in the style of the period. The restoration and refurnishing were carried out with taste and scholarly care, so that today it is an excellent example of a small manor house and garden at the time of Shakespeare — a near neighbor of the Washingtons. First mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, Sulgrave Manor now contains a wealth of interesting souvenirs of the Washingtons in England and America.

Across the road from the manor there is a tearoom that serves excellent meals.

When the Sulgrave estate was sold, the Rev. Lawrence Washington, grandson of the original Lawrence, retired to

Great Brington, a village not far away. The old home in Great Brington is a simple structure with a pitched gable, but it has certain architectural features as the multioned windows and the square-headed molded dripstone, both indicate it was originally a family above the ordinary run of village folk.

The Rev. Washington is buried in the chancel of Great Brington, while his brother, Robert, was buried in the nave.

Of the Rev. Washington's sons and a daughter, also named Lawrence, became rector of St. Clements, in Essex, in 1647, but was ejected from the rectory in 1654 as a "madrigalist." He acted as a tutor to his son, John, who left England in Virginia when he was 21 years old. His land was Mount Vernon. John Washington had a son named, who married Mildred Warner. They had a son, Augustine, who became a wealthy landowner in Virginia. Augustine first married Jane Butler, by whom he had children, and later married Mary Ball, by whom he had more children, the first of whom became American president.

## Meet the Dutch in person on Market Day

Many come in traditional dress, and you'll hear the clomp of clogs

By Leavitt F. Morris  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Middelburg, Holland  
Here, every Thursday on market day, is where you meet the Dutch in person. People stream into the square opposite the town hall from neighboring villages to shop and to chat.

From Amsterdam, on excellent and clearly marked roads, there are busy tours to Middelburg, but to make the trip leisurely and to see and photograph many of the tourist attractions en route, a rental car adds flexibility to what should be at least a two-day sojourn.

From Amsterdam you start out on Route 1 to Leiden and E-10 to Delft. There you might want to visit the factory where Delft pottery is made. For years Delftware has been one of the most sought-after souvenirs of the Netherlands.

Along the route lie rich farmlands, grazed by plump sheep and cattle. At intervals, posing with arms at rest for that inevitable photograph, are windmills, each one a historic monument. In the 17th century there were

thousands of these mills. They were used to grind grain and pump water from the land to keep it fertile for planting. Pumping is done by motors now, thus making the mill obsolete. There are approximately 1,000 left; thousands of guilders have been spent by the government in restoring many of them.

As you drive along, it appears that the Dutch succeeded in bringing the outdoors indoors. Each window is attractively decorated with lacy curtains swept back to display an array of flowers.

From Delft the road corkscrews its way across several bridges to Middelburg, where there are about 1,100 buildings, large and small, which are regarded as monuments. Middelburg, along with Amsterdam and Orvelte, in the province of Zeeland, has been designated by the government as a "plot town," or, as we would call them, "model towns." The village's outstanding building is the reconstructed gothic town hall. The original building was destroyed in World War II.

All monuments in the Netherlands, with the exception of government buildings, are the property of private individuals or organizations. Each owner, however, is subject to restrictive provisions set up by the Monument

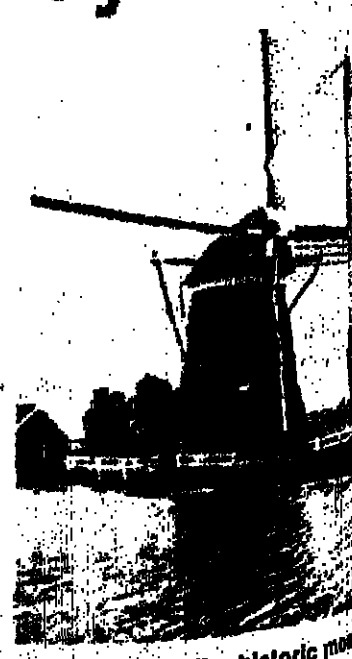
Council. The owner has the right to sell his property, but he may not make any renovations or changes without approval of the council.

From Middelburg it is a short drive to the beach resort and seaport of Vlissingen or Flushing. A restful night can be spent here at the 35-room modern Grand Britannia Hotel, overlooking the promenade and the sea where ships ride at anchor waiting for clearance to sail into Antwerp. Before the war, Vlissingen was popular with the British who travelled there from Sheerness by ferry. The original Britannia Hotel was designed in 1844 by the architect John Lubbock during the liberation of Holland.

The neighboring town of Veere also has many monuments. Among the most interesting is the town hall, dating from 1470 and built in Gothic style. Veere is popular with tourists because of its recreational facilities, mainly water sports and fishing.

The return trip to Amsterdam can easily be made in a day, even if you stop at Rotterdam, Holland's busiest port. Each town and village passed through en route has cozy restaurants.

Another worthwhile side trip from Amsterdam is the village of Orvelte, Holland's third "plot town." It is being restored in its entirety according to the oldest known cadastral map, one from 1830. This showed 17 farmhouses with outbuildings. Eight of these still remain. The farmer and his family and hired hands had their living quarters in the barn along with the cattle — back from the animals was all that kept the place warm in the winter.



Each windmill a historic monument

The agricultural atmosphere of the Netherlands is well maintained there in a row along its narrow lanes (there is a small amount of stables and cattle). Strongly flourishing plots of ground, and the major crop in the 1800s, is still grown. This year a number of old crafts are practiced again, and the village will be a restaurant and serving Drenthe specialties. Access to the village is by foot. Motor vehicles are not allowed to enter.

## Old bakery thrives amidst trendy King's Road boutiques

By Ann Ryan  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Visitors to London who take a walk down King's Road, Chelsea's main thoroughfare, are amazed to find the smell of freshly baked bread wafting from the doorway of one of the small shops tucked between trendy boutiques.

This is G. A. Beaton, Ltd., a corner shop that has been a bakehouse for over a hundred years and is permanently packed with customers standing in line for its delicious homebaked bread and cakes.

Its present owners are the Beaton sisters, who inherited it from their father who took it over in 1913. Miss Margaret Beaton, a soft-voiced, gray-haired woman, is on duty every day in the busy little shop, and the work load was shared until recently by her sister, Miss Jessie Beaton, now 84.

"Our father was a baker and we helped him in the shop," Miss Margaret Beaton relates. "My sister used to do hot-plate work, potato and griddle scones, that sort of thing. We haven't modernized the old Victorian brick ovens which stretch halfway under King's Road; they're working well, so why change them? Of course they're gas-fired now, whereas they used to be coal-fired. Bread baked in a brick oven is much the best, and bread not baked in a tin is much nicer than tin-baked bread," she said.

"We find that people will come from quite far away to buy our bread. Commercially

haked bread tastes like cotton wool, doesn't it?"

"There's quite a fashion for rye loaves these days and for granary bread, which is made from a mixture of meals," she explained. "But we sell assorted white breads all the time. The old-fashioned cottage loaf, a round loaf with a smaller round baked on top, and the four-cornered Coburg loaf are always popular."

"One of our main problems is staff," she continued. "They come and go as they can get much more money in other jobs. But a few of the old ones stay on. Our former baker who retired last year was here just over 50 years and his wife was with us 35 years. Our pastry cook has been with us 35 years."

The Beaton sisters have watched Chelsea change since pre-World War II days when it was an artists' colony and the large, gracious houses had not yet been turned into blocks of apartments.

"It used to be so lovely, but it started changing soon after the war," Miss Beaton remembers. One of her regular customers in the 1950s was Mary Quant, who lived a few yards from the shop. "She was just a funny little thing. You'd never have thought she was so talented."

In spite of many take-over offers for their desirable corner shop, the Beaton sisters are sitting tight. All around them is the aftermath of the Swinging '60s, one trendy boutique after another replacing all the former small businesses such as florists and greengrocers.

"We won't sell. It's our living," says Miss Beaton firmly. "And when we retire, our nephew Edward Beaton will carry on."

In spite of the abundance of supermarkets where plant-baked bread is on sale at lower prices than privately baked bread, bakeries such as G. A. Beaton, Ltd., are on the increase in Britain, in the opinion of Brian Emerton, a man well placed to judge the trend. He is sales director of G. R. Wright, Ltd., a flour miller who supplies a number of the small, privately owned bakeries.

"I think more people are going into the baking trade than are coming out of it," he observes. "Often they have been employed by a baker, see that a good living can be made from it, borrow the money and set up on their own."

About 75 percent of Britain's bread is produced by the "big three" miller-bakers: Allied Bakeries, Rank Hovis McDougall, and Spillers-French Baking. The remainder is baked by small family firms, which today number about 8,000 as compared with 75,000 before the war. But Brian Emerton doesn't see them becoming extinct. On the contrary.

"Up to about 15 years ago their numbers were declining, but at that time the situation began to stabilize. Main reason was that they started to make sufficient money once more to reward them adequately for their effort and worry," he said.

"The price of bread was government controlled for a long time after the war, then

prices were freed and small bakers obtained the price differential between their home-baked bread and plant-made bread which they have guarded jealously ever since.

"Plant bakeries can make bread more cheaply than the small baker, but today any price advantage is lost in the cost of distribution. The small man bakes and sells on his own premises, gets more money for his bread, and takes proportionately more money in a small shop."

Small bakers tend to thrive in densely populated areas. There are quite a number in the London area, including the Mayfair Bakery on Curzon Street in the heart of Mayfair which serves 7,000 customers a week. They have almost disappeared from rural areas, however.

Getting staff is the main problem as higher wages can be earned in factories and the day and night shifts are not popular. But Brian Emerton finds this is becoming less of a deterrent. "Many of them do have stable staff. They treat them well and they stay. They don't have to work the very, very long hours they used to. Not many do more than eight hours a day."

Membership of the National Association of Master Bakers in England and Wales, which is made up of small bakers with their own businesses, numbers 5,000 a figure that has remained stable for the past three years. It now appears likely that it may take an upward turn in the future.

## Maine: sea food and crafts

By Yema Nickel  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Where old sea dogs used to haunt the wharves and docks of Maine, one is nowadays apt to find small shops and restaurants owned by Captain Whoops. Men of the sea seem to seek such retirement posts; giving them not only steadier profits than the sea affords, but considerably more company.

Their "Chat and Chew" spots (that's the actual name of one popular restaurant here) are filled with a charm more frequently created by the presence of himself, a salty character, than by coastal decor.

But if you don't feel like eating, many other occupations are available: for example, a visit to the Brickstore Museum. Drive north along Route 1 from Portsmouth toward Portland until you see a traffic light by Kennebec's First Unitarian Church.

(By the way, where most church billboards attract the attention only of the faithful, this Unitarian Church billboard can rightfully claim to be more widely read. Sitting at a red light, travelers of a recent month saw, "The

surest way to become an old dog is to stop learning new tricks.")

Across the street from this engaging forum you will find the museum, location of a seafaring revival — practiced with great success by young artisans from everywhere but Down East — of such skills as quilting and rope arts, rug braiding and modelmaking, weaving and ceramics.

Classes are attended by older residents of the area as well as the new young crowd, but for enthusiastic development of the crafts they learn, it is generally agreed the current generation takes the prize most frequently.

Respect came slowly, for who trusts the shaggy-haired young in their weathered jeans, at first? But now, in that same area of traditional scorn for outlandish youth, a young poet has been voted in a second time as selectman.

Sometimes, of course, the younger artisans take turns as teachers: John the Carver, as young John Plant is known around the port, taught a class in "Creative Kindling" in the adult education program of the local consolidated school last winter.

His studio, on the southerly approach to



A quiet Kennebec, Maine, cove

Kennebecport's Dock Square, on Route 9, is not only a worthwhile expedition in itself, but it is surrounded by other stores of interest. Travel from Route 1 at Kennebec, turning off on Route 35 at the traffic light mentioned above, until you reach a small gift-shopping mall at another light. (This is the intersection with Route 9, northward from Wells, Maine.)

Turning left onto 9, you pass some year-round galleries and shops; Patricia Hartley's well-known exhibition of paintings and prints has moved from Ocean Avenue into this area. Figures of animals and birds, signs and panels carved in relief, attract the eye to John the Carver's.

Next, a goldsmith's; then, almost across the way from the old established Shookford and Gooch lobster and fish market, the small

shops begin on the port side of the inlet: first leather bags and bells, made on the spot, then weaver Anne Packard shares a shop with a maker of fine silver jewelry.

Tauk Tours arrive every day in the fall, staying overnight to supply time for both viewing and buying. (Any travel agent could put you in touch with this excellent company, specializing in bus tours.) So many shops have started to open early for a long season that soon there may be a series of spring tours as well.

Many travelers have come to know Kennebecport over the years, attracted by its artists and its guest facilities. Galleries thrive along the famous Ocean Avenue Drive, beginning at the square. Art schools and guest houses, farther down, are as seasonal as the hotels, but what better time than now to scout your base of summer action?

Anytime, you can stay at the Village Cove, just above the coastline, or at Sea Spray, along Kennebec beach to the south and famous for its steak and lobster.

### switzerland

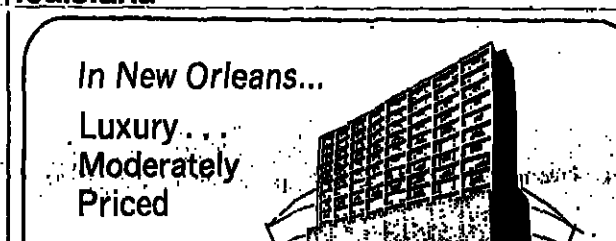


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# people/places/things

## Nursery for a baby rhino

By Paul Toulmin-Rothe  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

The latest arrival at the animal orphanage in Nairobi National Park has only been there three weeks, but he is already a favorite with curator Sam Ng'ethe and the orphanage staff. He is Kioko, a baby black rhinoceros from Amboseli National Park. Although raising such a young animal is always a problem, Mr. Ng'ethe is confident that Kioko can survive to be released back to the wild.

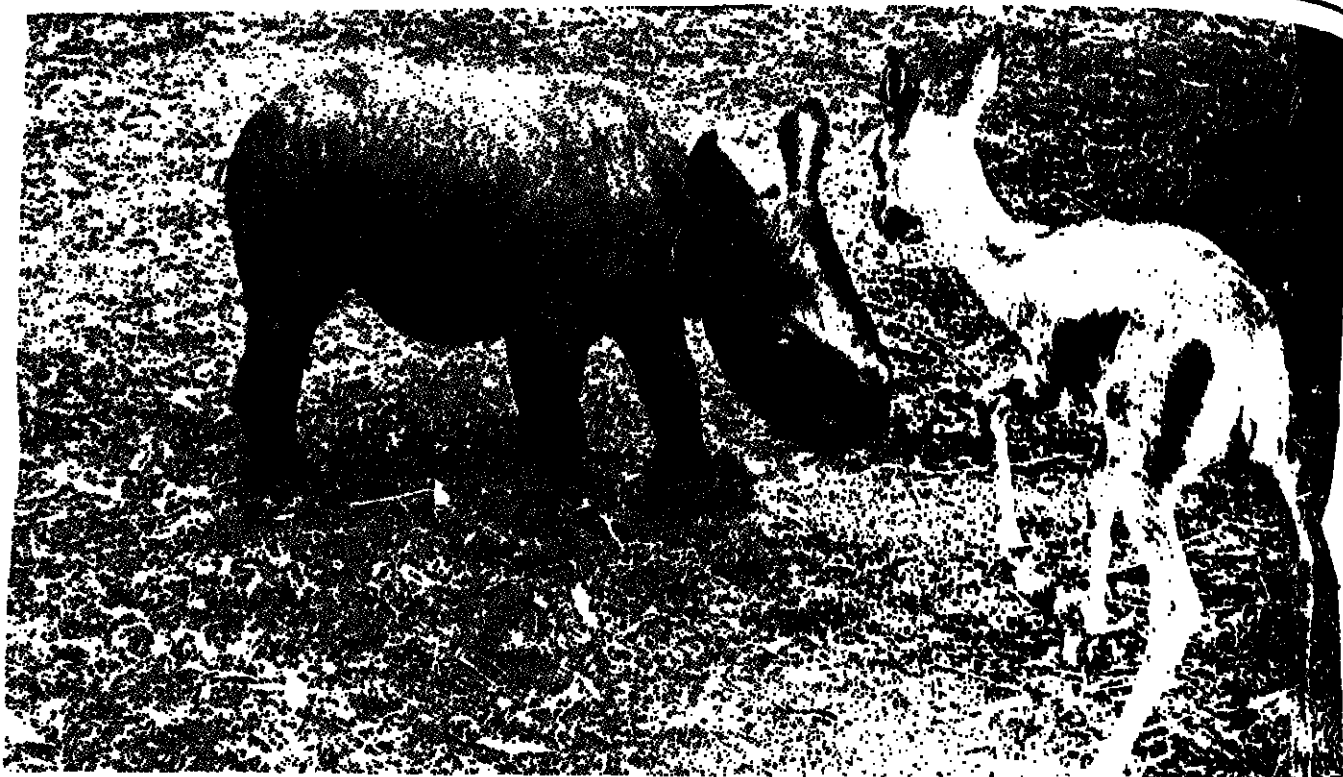
The rhino was only two or three days old when he was found by Mr. Kioko, the warden of Amboseli, after whom he has been named. No one is sure how he got separated from his mother — though it is feared that she was probably killed by poachers.

Mr. Kioko fed the baby for a couple of days — and then radioed Sam Ng'ethe to come to take him to the orphanage where there are proper facilities and a staff experienced in the difficult task of looking after very young animals.

There was one condition, though: Mr. Ng'ethe had to agree that when Kioko is old enough, in about two years, he will rejoin Amboseli's black rhino herd, for which the park is so famous.

Mr. Ng'ethe's first job was to find the right formula for Kioko's bottle. But because he has raised several other young rhinos at the orphanage, a formula which had been successful before he was already available.

Kioko took to it at once, and now eagerly sucks at several pint bottles of it every day. He



Kioko with Jumapili, a young gazelle

will be bottle-fed for about six months, and then Sam Ng'ethe will gradually introduce him to such solid foods as porridge, which gradually will be made thicker and less milky. In a few months, he will start to eat fruits, and then to pick out for himself the juicy leaves and herbs which are the natural food of the black rhinoceros.

At night, Kioko sleeps in a smooth concrete enclosure filled with soft straw. To compensate for the natural warmth he should have been getting from his mother, there is an infrared lamp shining on him all night. And to provide him with company, Jumapili, a half-grown Grant's gazelle, is always with him. Jumapili is also an orphan, she was found abandoned by her mother when she was about a week old.

In the daytime, Kioko comes out of his

concrete enclosure to be fed and to get exercise. He weighs only about 70 pounds now, but when he is fully grown he will weigh nearly two tons, and he will need strong muscles to support such weight.

Already he has started to show signs of the aggressiveness which makes an adult black rhinoceros dangerous — and sometimes when Sam Ng'ethe is giving him his bottle or rubbing coconut oil into his skin to keep it supple, he will stamp on the ground, kick up the dust behind him, even make an attempt to charge. It is comical for a 70-pound baby, but it won't be in a year or two.

Usually, however, Kioko is good tempered. He spends most of the day quietly playing with Jumapili and with a gray cat which has attached itself to the orphanage. He is pretty lethargic most of the time — except at meals,

when he follows the man with his tenacious until every last drop is gone.

Says Mr. Ng'ethe: "The one thing guard against in Kioko getting too tame is always remember that once released again in the wild — and he will follow them around; he would even poachers without fear. We want him the other wild rhinos... and these wild rhinos are quite aggressive and dangerous. It would be wrong to tame 'pet' into Amboseli."

But Kioko is growing bigger and more able to look after himself. Thanks to Sam Ng'ethe and the animal orphanage, he will be a wild when he gets there.



Prof. Clyde Tombaugh

## The man who discovered Pluto

By Marie Stuckey  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Great men in science supposedly relax with chess and the violin, know the correct Parisian restaurant for dining with Nobel Prize judges, are doctoral degree products of the Harvards and Oxfords of the world, and make many discoveries.

Clyde Tombaugh plays checkers and pee-wee golf. He gives speeches "as far away as Albuquerque and Clovis, New Mexico." His academic connections consist of a degree from the University of Kansas and a faculty appointment at New Mexico State University here. Nobel judges never cross his path.

Yet 45 years ago, Professor Tombaugh and his co-workers announced a discovery that only two other men have matched in recorded history.

They found a new planet, and they found it only by means of a conventional scientific means. Professor Tombaugh explained recently: "The others were known to cavemen."

Mr. Tombaugh's planet was Pluto, the most

distant and still the least-known planet in the solar system.

Today, Mr. Tombaugh still glides across high catwalks of telescopes with the grace of a high-wire artist. Telescopes, rather than astronomy itself, are his life. Only now is he getting around to writing his own version of the discovery, "which I remember as if it were yesterday."

All his early life was spent on his German-descended parents' farms in Illinois and Kansas. His only hobbies were sports and amateur astronomy, the latter introduced into his life at the age of 12 by means of a Sears, Roebuck telescope. There was no money for college "because of low wheat prices."

By his early 20s, he had assembled an advanced nine-inch instrument and was sending sketches of the planets he had observed to what was then the nation's only planetary observatory, the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona.

A generation before, Percival Lowell, for whom the observatory is named, theorized that an unknown "Planet X" was disturbing the orbit of Neptune. But finding a competent observer to search for it was difficult, mainly because stellar astronomy and cosmology had seized the imagination of most astronomers. Also, Lowell's theory was not taken seriously, since the common scientific view was that all the planets had been discovered.

Although Mr. Tombaugh was only a high-school graduate at the time, his knowledge of astronomy coming from popular science magazines, his planetary sketches showed his eye for accuracy and detail. He was given the job of looking for Lowell's Planet X.

He quickly recognized a key problem in the search: A single telescope photo might show a million dots, most of them stars exhibiting no motion over a span of a few days. Many fast-

moving dots — asteroids — later complicated the search, because if they appeared to be like planets.

Mr. Tombaugh elected to make his own search until the Earth was directly between the sun and the sky region to be explored. He eliminated light turbulence and used a light, and permitted distance and speed to be calculated.

One night in February, he was looking at a slow-moving dot confronting what was "That's it," he said. Low, the dot was checking, he calmly told Lowell.

"I've found your Planet X."

After the discovery of Planet X, he theorized that the solar system might yet other planets. But a further observing produced nothing beyond dark orbits.

Only after Mr. Tombaugh's national fame did he get his opportunity to college. His major reward was a ship to the University of Kansas.

And since then Mr. Tombaugh's tastes have kept him in the small town out of the world's major observatories. Harvards and Cal Techs never offered him a job, which was just as well, "because my interests and abilities are not consistent with theirs."

His "interests and abilities" are applied in his home telescope-mirror shop and his backyard in Las Cruces, where two home-made telescopes stand. One is a small, can-like instrument supported on an old cream separator, supported from a 1913 Buick.

That is the telescope that opened the way for Mr. Tombaugh's discovery of Pluto on every night.



By Guernsey Le-Pailley

## For the hard-to-fit figure

Experts, such as Dee Ravsin, fashion coordinator for Lane Bryant Philadelphia area stores, try to ease clients into clothes that minimize figure faults. Some of her do's and don'ts for off-standard measurements may help you:

- Generally overweight:  
Do. Choose styles with strong vertical lines; safari patch pockets and medium-wide collars will give illusion of less broadness at top; button fronts are good lines, long sleeves preferable to short for stout women.  
Don't pick a tiny or a very large print; medium-sized patterns are best.
- Broad shoulders:  
Do. Soften them with V-necks or cut the line with a loosely tied scarf at the neck.

Don't wear puffy sleeves or dolmans, exaggeratedly bare necklines, halters, or wide scoop necks.

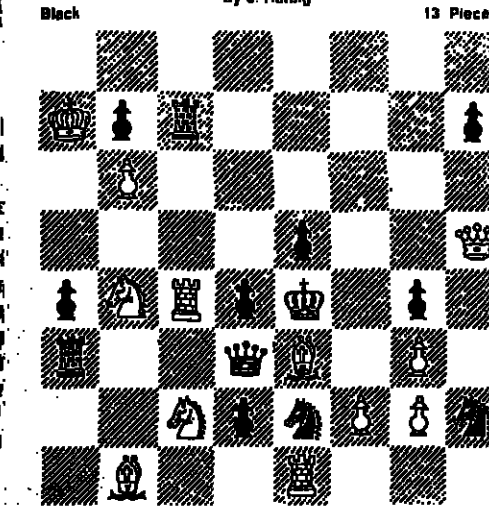
- Broad hips:  
Do. Choose A-line, soft pleated, or slightly gathered skirts. A tunic top over pants is good.  
Don't wear skirts tops that make you look bottom-heavy, constrict your figure with tight belts or dresses that outline your hips.
- Heavy calves:  
Do. Wear pants, particularly the wider cuts. With skirts pick dark stockings to match skirt color, with hem-length an inch or two below the knee.  
Don't choose textured stockings or slender-heeled shoes. Sturdier heels balance leg proportion.

## chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier  
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

### Problem No. 6699

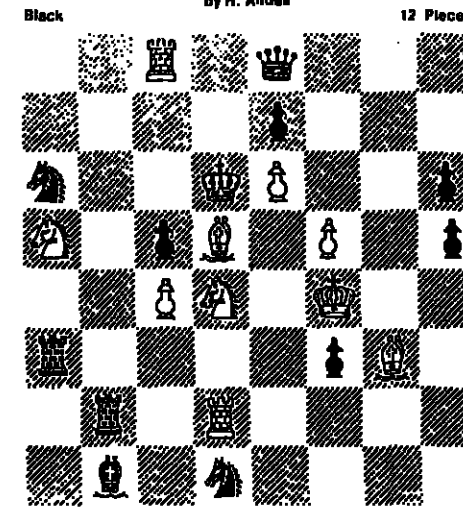
By J. Haring



White to play and mate in two.  
(First prize, Schach-Echo, First half year, 1974.)

### Problem No. 6700

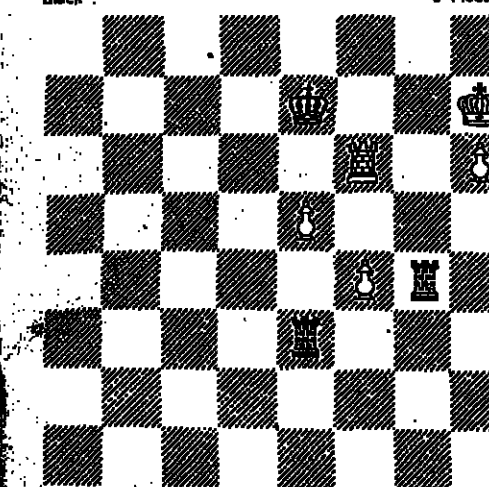
By H. Ahues



White to play and mate in two.  
(Second prize, Schach-Echo, First half year, 1974.)

### End-Game No. 2204

3 Pieces



White to play. Can Black win?  
(Another provocative position from the latest Michigan Chess. This magazine continues to impress with its interesting content, clear printing, frequent diagrams.)

Meisel, just 18, was the youngest player in the tournament.

### Ruy Lopez

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 B-K15	KxB
2 K-K3	K-K3	15 KxB1	K-K2
3 B-K15	P-Q3	16 P-K6	B-B
4 B-R4	K-B7	17 R-K	O-O
5 P-Q4	K-B7	18 P-K4	K-R
6 Q-K2	P-K4	19 K-R4	Q-K2
7 P-P	K-B4	20 P-K7	P-R3
8 B-K1	Q-P8	21 Q-B4ch	K-R
9 O-O	K-K3	22 K-B7ch	K-R2
10 R-Q	B-Q2	23 Q-R8	Q-B3
11 K-B3	B-K15	24 R-Q8	R-P
12 Q-Q3	B-K1	25 K-K15ch	Resigns
13 P-B	P-KK3		

### Kavalek's Brilliant Save

When Lubosh Kavalek met Lajos Portisch in the Wijk aan Zee tournament which finished last February, Kavalek elected to give up his queen in mid-game complications. After a great battle, the game ended in a draw; Kavalek kept his opponent in perpetual check. For his great save, Kavalek was awarded Turnover's special prize.

The Wijk aan Zee tournament was the 37th sponsored by the Hoogoven Sijel Company, in the Netherlands; tax laws favor this kind of expense. Last year, Walter Browne led the grandmasters section. This year Portisch was the winner, closely followed by V. Hort. Third was J. Smejkal, Czechoslovakia, with Kavalek fourth.

Kavalek's exciting game follows:

Portisch	Kavalek	Portisch	Kavalek
1 P-Q4	K-K3	20 K-B	B-K12
2 P-Q4	P-K3	21 K-Q	B-K1
3 K-K3	B-K2	22 K-B7	Q-R
4 P-K4	P-Q3	23 R-B	B-Q7
5 P-B3	P-B3	24 K-Q5	B-K1
6 B-K3	P-Q3	25 P-B	K-BP
7 B-Q3	P-Q3	26 R-B5	K-BP
8 P-K5	K-K1	27 P-K3	K-Q3
9 P-B4	P-Q4	28 K-B4	K-R
10 K-B3	K-K1	29 R-K1	R-R
11 P-QK3	Q-K1	30 B-B4	R-KB4
12 P-QR4	P-BP	31 Q-K1	R-B7ch
13 P-BP	Q-B4	32 K-R3	R-Q3
14 P-R5	P-QP	33 Q-R1ch	K-K1
15 K-P	P-P	34 Q-R7	P-KK4
16 K-B6	Q-P	35 Q-KP7	P-K15ch
17 P-K1	P-P	36 K-P	R-K15ch
18 K-Q5	P-B	37 K-R3	R-R15ch
19 K-B7	B-BK4	38 K-K14	R-K15ch

### A Great Finish

This game enabled Jonathan Meisel to finish in a tie for second, with Sal Matera of the United States, and the English-Junior world champion, Anthony Miles. The occasion was the Birmingham Tournament, which was won by an older, confident, grand master Matulovic, of Yugoslavia.

Meisel's opponent tried 5... KtBP instead of the usual P-P. Meisel followed this up with aggressive play, taking advantage of a passed KP.

# home



From "The Peppermint Pig"

## Books for children

Cold River, by William Judson. New York: Mason & Lipscomb. \$7.95.

The Peppermint Pig, by Nina Bawden. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. \$5.95. London: Gollancz. £2.20.

The Optimists of Nine Elms, by Anthony Simmons, illustrated by Ben F. Stahl. New York: Pantheon. \$5.50. London: Methuen. £1.95. Paperback 25 p.

By Susan Cooper

A bitter hard winter looms ahead in October 1921 when Lizzie, 14, and Tim, 13, are taken by their woodsman father on a canoe trip into the Adirondack wilderness. Within a few days, an accident kills their father, and for two months the children, equipped with little but memories and ingenuity, are alone in the woods. Cold River is a fascinating survival story, skillfully told.

The children's characters are subtly drawn, the story held tight and tense; best of all is the sequence of endless vivid detail. Not many gripping adventure stories can also teach you how to catch and cook a wild turkey, or how to snare and skin a rabbit and sneak a few fat grubs into the rabbit stew, to add nourishment.

Here too in The Peppermint Pig is a family left for a year by a job-hunting father; but this time we are in Edwardian London, with James Greengrass dispatching his wife and

four children to live in Norfolk while he goes to make his fortune in America. Like all Nina Bawden's books this is a beautifully-shaped story, immensely well-told: one year in the life of small bright Poll, and a whole life-span for Johnnie the peppermint pig — "Not worth much. Like a peppercorn rent" — who will fit at first into a pint mug but ends up large, fat and, alas, butchered. A perceptive study of lively people, absorbing relationships, and a small girl growing up into burgeoning comprehension of the awful, wonderful complexity of life.

Anthony Simmons is an English film director who made a film called "The Optimists" with Peter Sellers; now he has turned it into a book The Optimists of Nine Elms. From this unpromising process of upside-down adaptation comes a very moving, low-key story of two children living in a scruffy district of London known as Nine Elms, where no elm has been seen for a long time. Through their friendship with an unpredictable old busker called Old Sam and his dog Bella, Mr. Simmons draws a sensitive portrait of the dreams and half-understandings of childhood which will be very hard to forget. Distinguished illustrations by Ben F. Stahl.

Susan Cooper writes novels for older children ("Over Sea, Under Stone," "Down of Fear," "The Dark Is Rising," "Greenwitch").

### Can you find and circle the hidden movie stars?

They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

D	F	Y	W	O	O	W	A	R	D	N	A	M	G	R	E	B	A	C	Bancroft	Hutton	
R	O	N	I	K	L	M	D	N	A	S	I	E	R	T	S	T	H	O	Benny	Kelly	
A	N	U	Z	N	O	M	M	E	L	C	S	D	N	A	L	W	O	R	Bergman	Leigh	
B	D	A	G	E	B	E	A	T	D	R	A	W	A	H	P	F	R	D	Brando	Lemmon	
H	A	N	D	L	R	E	L	A	C	A	B	A	N	D	E	A	F	F	Burnett	McQueen	
N	E	N	L	K	A	N	G	A	S	W	A	Y	S	R	P	R	M	I	Chevalier	Newman	
A	N	D	O	C	O	G	S	S	I	F	N	E	B	B	T	A	L	R	Cooper	Nixon	
S	Y	C	A	R	T	U	T	E	N	O	T	E	N	U	S	N	A	D	Crawford	Oliver	
T	N	R	E	N	O	R	O	G	E	R	S	H	W	U	R	S	S	V	Crosby	Pacino	
A	E	O	N	H	U	F	W	E	T	D	U	S	M	K	N	I	V	E	Curtis	Redford	
I	E	S	O	C	E	Y	T	L	O	N	I	C	A	P	K	N	X	H	T	Dietrich	Rogers
R	U	B	T	I	L	E	G	H	P	A	L	N	B	H	A	T	O	E	Douglas	Rooney	
E	Q	Y	S	R	T	N	E	E	D	N	A	L	R	A	G	A	T	A	L	Fonda	Rowlands
K	C	U	E	T	H	O	P	E	M	A	R	X	R	A	E	R	N	Y	B	Gable	Sinatra
N	M	H	E	B	O	G	A	R	D	N	E	R	K	F	A	N	O	A	Garbo	Streiland	
O	L	I	V	I	E	R	K	U	R	T	I	S	S	E	N	N	I	U	Gardner	Taylor	
T	H	K	R	D	U	S	A	R	L	I	S	T	L	P	A	N	N	A	Garland	Tracy	
T	E	X	S	W	E	R	D	N	A	W	U	Z	L	L	E	M	G	L	Guinness	Wayne	
U	H	A	Y	W	O	R	T	H	D	I	R	O	L	Y	A	T	L	Y	Hayward	Woodward	
H	L	H	Z	A	G	N	E	D	L	O	H	B	U	R	N	E	T	T	W		

Veronica A. Rapatz

Answer block appears among advertisements

Andrews	Heston
Artiles	Hoffman
Astaire	Holden
Bacall	Hoppe
Bancroft	Hutton
Benry	Kelly
Bergman	Leigh
Brando	Lemmon
Burnett	McQueen
Chevalier	Newman
Cooper	Niven
Crawford	Olivier
Crosby	Pacino
Curtis	Redford
Dietrich	Rogers
Douglas	Rooney
Fonda	Rowlands
Gable	Sinatra
Garbo	Streisand
Gardner	Taylor
Garland	Tracy
Guinness	Wayne
Hayward	Woodward
Hayworth	Wyman
Hepburn	Young



# French/German

## Portugal: what U.S. must do

By Douglas L. Wheeler

After the recent elections in Portugal, the first relatively free elections in Portuguese history, United States policymakers should acknowledge three basic facts: the Armed Forces Movement will retain much of the political power for the foreseeable future; the country is experiencing the first profound revolution in its history; and the economy is in a perilous condition.

If the U.S. ignores these fundamentals, it will build a false and tense relationship with Portugal. The officers who dominate the government are the ones with whom America will have to deal, and despite some excesses and some justified criticism from conservative sectors, the former 48-year-old dictatorship helped to create the conditions out of which this revolution came.

The history and culture which produced these hard-working and serious officers must be understood. Even if the Communist Party (and perhaps the Soviet Union) continue to "use" the AFM to achieve power and perhaps a dictatorship of the proletariat, the success of

such a strategy is by no means certain. More important is a venerable tradition of military intervention in Portuguese affairs and a common belief that the armed forces are the repository of national independence, sovereignty, and honor.

The officers' intention is to build a native socialism but, equally important, true national independence. They desire real economic independence from those forces which, despite their contributions to development, dominated and even imprisoned the country: large international corporations, national monopolies owned by a handful of Portuguese families, and the narrow interests of some Western powers. Even the goal of economic independence is being pursued modestly and gradually. The nationalization program does not involve foreign enterprises and the government is encouraging foreign tourism and investment.

A little over a year after the 1974 coup Portugal's economy is in a depressing state. At least four immediate needs can be identified: economic, not military, aid; fundamental aid,

not frills; aid for rural areas, where much of the poverty is concentrated; aid which is tailored to the needs of the Portuguese, not to erroneous assumptions of remote foreign aid officials.

High Portuguese officials who visited the United States recently were saddened by what they interpreted as a lack of official American understanding of or sympathy for their unusual revolution. Particularly striking was their criticism of part of the recent American aid program in Portugal: the gift of hospital facilities for Lisbon and Oporto was fine, they said, but Portugal really required medical facilities for the poor rural villages and small towns of the interior where 75 percent of the people reside.

In the present crisis, Portugal must import nearly half of its food and most of its medical drugs. Self-reliance, however, is the order of the day and Portuguese leaders would be receptive to foreign aid which was carefully designed and planned in coordination and cooperation with Portuguese advice. Few Portuguese leaders have any illusions about

the difficulty of making their country economically self-dependent.

The U.S. must ask itself: what are the needs of the Portuguese people? If the country now imports food, agriculture requires revamping. Such basic things as farm equipment, irrigation, electricity, agronomy, and agricultural education are desperately needed. New and improved housing programs in the cities must be extended to the areas along with health care and welfare.

In education Portugal requires a revolution: more schools and teachers, curriculum reform, books and periodicals, laboratory equipment, sports facilities, ships for students.

With these needs in mind, may I fashion a new policy toward Portugal, founded on the rock of human liberties and human rights. I believe it will find a Portuguese receptive to such a policy.

Mr. Wheeler teaches modern history at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, and is a frequent visitor to Portugal.

## Portugal : ce que les Etats-Unis doivent faire

par Douglas L. Wheeler

Après les récentes élections au Portugal, les premières élections relativement libres dans l'histoire portugaise, les politiciens des Etats-Unis devraient reconnaître trois faits fondamentaux : le mouvement des forces armées détient une bonne partie du pouvoir politique dans un avenir prévisible ; le pays est en train de vivre la première révolution profonde de son histoire ; l'économie est dans une situation dangereuse.

Si les Etats-Unis ignorent ces éléments de base, leurs rapports avec le Portugal seront mal fondés, et tendus. Les officiers qui dominent au gouvernement sont ceux avec lesquels l'Amérique devra traiter et, en dépit de certains excès et certaines critiques justifiées des rangs conservateurs, la dictature précédente vieille de 48 ans favorisa la création des conditions qui donneront naissance à cette révolution.

Il faut comprendre l'histoire et la culture qui donneront naissance à ces officiers laborieux et sérieux. Même si le parti communiste (et peut-être l'Union soviétique) continuait à "utiliser" le mouvement des forces armées pour réaliser la force et peut-être une dictature du prolétariat, le succès d'une telle stratégie n'est nullement certain. Ce qui est plus important, c'est la tradi-

tion respectable de l'intervention militaire dans les affaires portugaises et la croyance générale que l'armée est le dépositaire de l'indépendance nationale, de la souveraineté et de l'honneur.

Ces officiers ont l'intention de créer un socialisme aborigène, mais, ce qui est aussi important, une vraie indépendance nationale. Ils désirent réellement libérer le pays de ces forces sur le plan économique qui, en dépit de leurs contributions à son développement, l'ont dominé et même cloîtré : grandes sociétés internationales, monopoles nationaux aux mains d'une poignée de familles portugaises et les intérêts limités de quelques puissances occidentales. Même le but qui tend à l'indépendance économique est poursuivi modestement et graduellement. Le programme de nationalisation ne comprend pas les entreprises étrangères et le gouvernement encourage le tourisme et les investissements étrangers.

Un peu plus d'une année après le coup de 1974, l'économie portugaise ne trouve dans une phase dépressive. Quatre besoins immédiats pour le moins peuvent être déterminés : aide économique et non militaire ; aide portant sur des objets de nécessité absolue et non pas sur des éléments superflus ; aide aux régions agricoles, où se concentrent une grande partie des gens

pauvres ; aide conforme aux besoins des Portugais et non pas aux suppositions erronées d'autorités éloignées chargées de programmes d'aide à l'étranger.

Des personnalités officielles portugaises de haut rang, qui se rendirent récemment aux Etats-Unis, furent attristées par ce qu'elles interprétèrent comme un manque de compréhension officielle américaine ou de sympathie pour leur révolution exceptionnelle. Leurs critiques quant à une partie du récent programme d'aide américaine au Portugal frappèrent en particulier : le don d'installations destinées à des établissements hospitaliers de Lisbonne et d'Oporto était bon, dirent-ils, mais le Portugal a réellement besoin d'équipement médical pour les régions rurales pauvres et les petites villes de l'intérieur où se concentrent 75 % de la population.

En ce moment de crise, le Portugal doit importer environ la moitié de ses vivres et la plus grande partie des médicaments dont il a besoin. L'indépendance est cependant à l'ordre du jour et les leaders portugais seraient sensibles à toute aide étrangère qui aurait été soigneusement déterminée et planifiée avec l'accord et la concours de conseillers portugais. Peu de leaders portugais s'illusionnent sur les difficultés qu'offre

la création de l'indépendance économique de leur pays.

Il faut que les Etats-Unis se posent cette question : Quels sont les besoins des Portugais ? Si le pays doit importer actuellement des vivres, il a besoin de réstructurer l'agriculture, tels éléments de base, tels que l'équipement agricole, l'irrigation, l'électricité, la réforme agraire et la formation agricole sont d'une nécessité aiguë. Il s'étend également aux régions rurales les nouveaux programmes de construction de logements pour les villes, ainsi que l'assistance médicale et sociale.

En matière d'instruction, le Portugal a besoin d'une autre révolution : plus d'écoles et d'enseignants, plus de programmes d'étude, livres, matériel, équipement de laboratoires, installations sportives, bourses d'étudiants.

Avec de tels besoins présents à l'esprit, les Etats-Unis forgeraient une véritable politique à l'égard du Portugal qui soit fondée sur le réel et non sur des droits humains. Je crois que nous trouverons de nombreux Portugais prêts à une telle politique.

M. Wheeler enseigne l'histoire moderne à l'Université de New Hampshire, à Durham et se rend fréquemment au Portugal.

## Portugal und die Aufgabe der Vereinigten Staaten

Von Douglas L. Wheeler

Nach den jüngsten Wahlen in Portugal, den ersten verhältnismäßig freien Wahlen in der Geschichte Portugals, sollten die Politiker der Vereinigten Staaten drei grundlegende Tatsachen anerkennen: Die „Bewegung der Streitkräfte“ wird auf absehbare Zeit ihre politische Macht größtenteils beibehalten; das Land erlebt zum erstenmal in seiner Geschichte eine tiefgreifende Revolution.

Wenn die USA diesen grundlegenden Tatsachen keine Beachtung schenken, wird es zu falschen und gespannten Beziehungen mit Portugal kommen. Amerika wird mit den Offizieren verhandeln müssen, die heute herrschen, und wenn es auch einige Ausschreitungen und teilweise berechtigte Kritik seitens konservativer Gruppen gibt, so trug doch die 48-jährige Diktatur dazu bei, die Zustände zu schaffen, die zu dieser Revolution führten.

Man muß die Geschichte und Kultur verstehen, die diese schwer arbeitenden und ernsten Offiziere hervorbrachte. Selbst wenn die kommunistische Partei (und vielleicht die Sowjetunion) sich weiterhin der „Bewegung der Streitkräfte“ bedient, um Macht zu gewinnen und vielleicht die Diktatur des Proletariats herbeizuführen, so ist der Erfolg einer solchen Strategie durchaus nicht

gesichert. Weit wichtiger ist die altüberlieferte portugiesische Tradition militärischer Intervention in die inneren Angelegenheiten und die allgemeine Vorstellung, die Streitkräfte seien die Hüter der nationalen Unabhängigkeit, Souveränität und Ehre.

Die Offiziere beabsichtigen, einen für ihr Land natürlichen Sozialismus aufzubauen und, was ebenso wichtig ist, wahre nationale Unabhängigkeit. Sie streben nach echter wirtschaftlicher Freiheit. Ihre Beiträge zur Entwicklung des Landes beabsichtigen und sogar festsetzen: die großen internationalen Unternehmen, die nationalen Monopole, die im Besitz einer Handvoll portugiesischer Familien sind, und die engstirnigen Interessen einiger westlicher Mächte. Selbst das Ziel wirtschaftlicher Unabhängigkeit wird nur in bescheidenem Maße und langsam angestrebt. Das Programm der Verstaatlichung schließt nicht die ausländischen Unternehmen ein, und die Regierung fördert den Fremdenverkehr und begrüßt ausländische Investitionen.

Die wirtschaftliche Lage in Portugal sieht nun, knapp ein Jahr nach dem Coup von 1974, recht niedergeschlagen aus. Mindestens vier augenblickliche Bedürfnisse sind klar zu erkennen: Wirtschaftshilfe, nicht Militärhilfe; Hilfe in Form lebensnotwendiger, nicht unnützer Dinge; Hilfe für ländliche

Gebiete, wo die Armut besonders vorherrscht; Hilfe, die auf die Bedürfnisse der Portugiesen zugeschnitten ist und Beamten, eines Referats für Auslandsbeziehungen, die sich weit vom Schuß befinden.

Höhere portugiesische Beamte, die kürzlich die Vereinigten Staaten besuchten, waren betrübt über das, was sie als Mangel an Verständnis oder Mitleid empfanden. Besonders auffallend war ihre Kritik an dem jüngsten amerikanischen Hilfsprogramm für Portugal: das Geschenk der Krankenhausbauarbeiten für Lissabon und Oporto war schön und gut, so sagten sie, doch Portugal braucht eigentlich Krankenhäuser für die armen Dorfgemeinden und die kleinen Städte im Landesinneren, wo 75 Prozent der Bevölkerung lebt.

In der gegenwärtigen Krise muß Portugal nahezu die Hälfte seiner Nahrungsmittel und den größten Teil seiner Medikamente importieren. Selbständigkeit steht jedoch augenblicklich auf der Tagesordnung, und die portugiesische Regierung würde Auslandshilfe gern entgegennehmen, wenn sie sorgfältig portugiesische Vorschläge geplant wird. Wenige der portugiesischen Staatsmänner machen sich Illusionen darüber, wie

schwer es ist, ihrem Land die wirtschaftliche Unabhängigkeit zu geben.

Die USA müssen sich fragen: Was braucht die portugiesische Bevölkerung? Wenn das Land jetzt Nahrungsmittel einführen muß, so sollte die Landwirtschaft neu belebt werden. Solche sächliche Dinge wie landwirtschaftliche Maschinen, künstliche Düngemittel, Elektrizität, Agrarreformen und wirtschaftliche Ausbildung sind notwendig.

Die neuen Entwicklungsprojekte in den ländlichen Gebieten müssen auch auf die ländlichen Bedürfnisse ausgelegt werden, ebenso wie Gesundheits- und Hilfsorganismen. Was das Schulwesen betrifft, braucht Portugal eine weitere Revolution: mehr Schulen und Lehrer, Neugestaltung des Lehrplans, Bücher und Zeitschriften, Ausstattung von Laboratorien, Sportplätzen und Stipendien für Studenten.

In Anbetracht dieser Bedürfnisse können die USA eine neue Linie in der Portugalpolitik verfolgen, die auf den Felsen der menschlichen Interessen und auf die Menschenrechte beruht. Ich glaube, viele Portugiesen würden eine solche Politik begrüßen.

Douglas Wheeler lehrt neuere Geschichte an der Universität von New Hampshire in Durham und besucht häufig Portugal.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum  
(une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

## Le ciel et la santé

La santé est le don permanent de Dieu à Son image et à Sa ressemblance spirituelle, l'homme. Un homme mortel n'est pas l'homme véritable créé par Dieu mais une fausse croyance au sujet de l'homme. Le Père de tous, étant parfait, ne crée pas d'enfants imparfaits. Et parce qu'il est Esprit divin, Son rejeton doit être spirituel, non matériel.

Quand Jésus regardait un lépreux ou un infirme, il voyait au-delà de l'illusion de la chair jusqu'à l'identité spirituelle, véritable de l'homme en tant que ressemblance parfaite de Dieu. L'homme est en bonne santé parce que Dieu maintient Sa création et tout ce qu'elle inclut en parfaite harmonie. La maladie n'a pas de place dans la perfection. Et où trouvons-nous la perfection ? Christ Jésus a dit : « Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous. »

Au lieu de nous inquiéter au sujet de notre santé mettant l'accent sur le physique et lui permettant de dominer notre pensée, nous pouvons entretenir les pensées — ou faits spirituels — qui guérissent. Dans la mesure où nous faisons cela, le royaume céleste habite notre propre conscience et la prière nous aide à reconnaître ce fait.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Le ciel n'est pas une localité, mais un état divin de l'Entendement dans lequel toutes les manifestations de l'Entendement sont harmonieuses et immortelles, parce que le péché n'est pas là et que l'homme est révélé comme n'ayant pas de justice qui lui soit propre, mais possédant "l'esprit du Seigneur" comme dit l'Ecriture. »

La conscience de Dieu, le bien — voilà le ciel au-dedans de nous. Elle inclut notre identité spirituelle, parfaite, l'homme que chacun de nous est réellement. Cet homme est sans péché, sans peur, il ne connaît pas la mort, il est rempli d'amour envers tous. Ceci est le moi réel que nous devons exprimer dans notre vie quotidienne, et chacun de nous en est capable.

Lorsque nous écoutons les sages directives de Dieu, nous commençons à percevoir quelques-unes des qualités

spirituelles qui constituent effectivement notre identité véritable. C'est comme si nous revendiquions un héritage qui a toujours été nôtre mais qui n'a pas été réclamé dans l'existence humaine.

Toute impulsion divine que nous recevons et à laquelle nous obéissons, toute lueur de joie qui a vu le jour en nous parce que nous sommes conscients de la présence de Dieu, toute expression de Sa sagesse et de Sa bonté, détachée de soi-même, améliorera la qualité de notre existence. Cela équivaut à rejeter des conceptions erronées de la vie, conceptions humaines basées sur la matière et à accepter la vérité spirituelle.

Ce procédé qui consiste, dans une certaine mesure, à devenir conscient de ce qui est céleste, améliore notre santé, car notre corps manifeste ce qui est dans notre propre pensée. Quand nous permettons à Dieu d'avoir une plus grande place dans notre pensée et que nos mobiles sont plus empreints d'amour véritable, nous acceptons en fait l'Entendement du Christ avec son pouvoir guérisseur et son effet harmonieux. Mrs. Eddy écrit : « Parce que Dieu est toujours présent, aucune limite de temps ne peut nous séparer de Lui ni du ciel de Sa présence. »

Dans l'illusion humaine que nous sommes limités par le temps et la matière, notre guérison semble parfois dépendre de ceux-ci. Mais il n'en est rien, ainsi que nous pouvons le prouver pour nous-mêmes en trouvant le royaume de Dieu, la conscience de notre unité véritable, inséparable du Père.

\* Luc 17:21 (version synodale). \* Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 291; \* Unité du Bien, p. 37.

\* Christian Science : prononcer "kristienn" "saiennce"

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures », de Mary Baker Eddy, basée sur la Bible anglaise en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

# French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home Forum-Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

## Der Himmel und die Gesundheit

Gott hat Seinem geistigen Bild und Gleichnis, dem Menschen, bleibende Gesundheit geschenkt. Ein sterblicher Mensch ist nicht der wahre, von Gott geschaffene Mensch, sondern eine falsche Annahme über den Menschen. Da der Vater aller vollkommenen Kinder, und da Er göttlicher Geist ist, muß Sein Sprößling geistig sein, nicht materiell.

Wenn Jesus einen Aussätzigen oder einen Krüppel anschaute, sah er über die fleischliche Illusion hinaus auf das wahre geistige Selbst des Menschen als Gottes vollkommenes Ebenbild. Der Mensch ist gesund, weil Gott Seine Schöpfung und alles, was sie einschließt, in vollkommener Harmonie erhält. Krankheit hat keinen Platz in der Vollkommenheit. Und wo suchen wir die Vollkommenheit? Christus Jesus sagte: „Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch.“

Anstatt um unsere Gesundheit besorgt zu sein, auf das Physische besonderen Wert zu legen und unser Denken von ihm beherrschen zu lassen, können wir uns die Gedanken — oder geistigen Tatsachen — die heilen, zu eigen machen. In dem Maße, wie wir dies tun, ist das Himmelreich in unserem eigenen Bewußtsein gegenwärtig, und Gebet hilft uns, es zu erkennen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft\* schreibt: „Der Himmel ist keine Örtlichkeit, sondern ein göttlicher Zustand des Gemüts, in dem alle Offenbarungen des Gemüts harmonisch und unsterblich sind, denn es gibt dort keine Sünde, und es erweist sich, daß der Mensch keine eigene Gerechtigkeit hat, sondern daß er „des Herrn Sinn“ besitzt, wie die Bibel sagt.“

Das Bewußtsein von Gott, dem Guten — das ist der Himmel inwendig in uns. Es schließt unsere vollkommene, geistige Identität ein, den Menschen, der jeder von uns in Wirklichkeit ist. Dieser Mensch ist sündlos, furchtlos, todlos und von Liebe zu allen erfüllt. Dies ist das wirkliche Selbst, das wir in unserem täglichen Leben zum Ausdruck bringen müssen, und jeder von uns ist dazu fähig.

Wenn wir auf Gottes weise Führung lauschen, beginnen wir einige der geistigen Eigenschaften wahrzunehmen, die tatsächlich unser wirkliches Selbst ausmachen. Es ist so, als ob wir ein Erbe anträten, das uns schon immer gehörte, das wir aber in der menschlichen Erfahrung nie beansprucht haben.

Jede göttliche Eingebung, die wir empfangen und befolgen, jedes Aufleuchten der Freude, das in uns durch das Bewußtsein der Gegenwart Gottes hervorgerufen wird, jeder selbstlose Ausdruck Seiner Weisheit und Güte wird unser Dasein verbessern. Wir geben die menschlichen, auf die Materie gegründeten falschen Vorstellungen vom Leben auf und machen uns die geistige Wahrheit zu eigen.

Wenn wir so gewissermaßen eine himmlische Gesinnung annehmen, macht uns dies gesünder, denn unser Körper bekundet unser Denken. In dem Maße, wie wir Gott mehr in unser Denken einlassen und mehr von wirklicher Liebe motiviert werden, machen wir uns tatsächlich das Gemüt Christi mit seiner heilenden, Harmonie verleihenden Macht zu eigen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Da Gott immer gegenwärtig ist, kann uns keine Zeitgrenze in unserem eigenen Bewußtsein gegenwärtig, und Gebet hilft uns, es zu erkennen.“

In der an Zeit und Materie gebundenen menschlichen Illusion des Seins scheint unsere Heilung manchmal von beidem abhängig zu sein. Aber dem ist nicht so, wie wir für uns selbst beweisen können, indem wir das Reich Gottes finden, das Bewußtsein unserer wahren, untrennbaren Einheit mit dem himmlischen Vater.

\* Lukas 17:21 (Fußnote). \* Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 291; \* Die Einheit des Guten, S. 37.

\* Christian Science : sprechen "kristienn" "saiennce"

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesälen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Early summer on Cape Cod, Massachusetts

By Gordon N. Goveas, chief photographer





## Old Coventry Cathedral

Interrupted walls.  
Vault of snow and iron moon.  
Tapestries of moss.  
Coventry's fewer upraised gargoyles  
Still complete the theme,  
Her nearby reigning neighbor  
challenge.  
Half ghost, half edifice,  
This church remains;  
Now birds descend in her spoiled choir.  
David Andres Best

David Andres Best

Pictures taken from "Cathedrals of France" by Auguste Rodin, translated by Elisabeth Chase Geissbuhler, Beacon Press

## Drawings of Dijon Cathedral by Auguste Rodin

## Well guarded secret

what I, led by a cross section  
a gathering  
beside the well guarded common ground?  
A woman veiled in a grain of hope saw

what most busy people daydream about:  
water flowing with milk and kindness

fathered by a lifetime.  
The calm gaze of a shepherd

leaves no pebble without a white cap.  
An ocean of wit

turned a single grain into a harvest  
and a furrowed brow

someone cares  
without pouring an excess of salt  
into the wounded past.

The present makes the woman  
run without fear  
and broadcast the good news

heard and rushed into  
after the mind reader  
walks on into the desert's vastness

to deepen his common sense  
warned by the sun.

James Conway Westenhaver

## Looking through the eyes of Rodin

"Was it in historical or mythical times the Cathedral, rowing through the Romanesque cathedrals, all soils unfurled — the ship, the French victory, made beautiful for eternity — spread open at its wings a group of kneeling angels?" Auguste Rodin in his notebooks (translated by Elisabeth Chase Geissbuhler).

Around the turn of the century, Rodin made repeated visits to the churches and cathedrals of France, discovering for himself the profound love and motivation that brought these monuments of France into being at the hands of men of knowledge and understanding. Rodin, den from "our greedy and avaricious, incapable of understanding."

Rodin wrote down his reflections in his notebooks, illustrating them with sketches. The book is an intimate communication between Rodin and the reader. His depth of knowledge and understanding of the cathedral as an artist and his perception of the time gave him an understanding of the significance of the cathedral in the history. He hoped to arouse an awareness of the importance and meaning of these monuments to the continuity of civilization.

"Why did they build these cathedrals?" Rodin asked. "It was to be a monument to the faith they believed — the imperceptible seed which required so much patience and care — taste." He defined taste as the adaptation of the human will and of the forces to the will and forces of nature. Indeed, taste, the sense of what is possible, the sense of relationships, that is the unity of the Cathedral.

With the maturing of the French mind, the cathedral came into being as the focus of the emerging people's character and to save it from disappearance.



Drawings of Nantes Cathedral by Auguste Rodin

Rodin realized. From the Romans came the sense of might, logic, and serenity, transmitted through the Romanesque cathedral. From the barbarians came naive grace, love of life, dreams, imaginations. "The collaboration, without premeditated design, generated the Gothic Cathedral which was modeled by time and place," he wrote. In clarifying "time and place" he devotes almost a third of his notes to the French countryside out of which arose not only the cathedral but the genius and character of the French people. These pages are filled with sensitive and poetic allusions to the air, soft and clear which give grace and refinement to the artist's taste. He talks of clouds which, like conversation between agile and free minds, spread shadows here and there, fragmenting and reassembling as do human existences and loves. "The atmosphere, the air of our country, at once so sharp and so shrouded in mist, guided our Gothic and Renaissance artists. Their art is as soft as the light of day."

From the eleventh to the eighteenth centuries, the builders of French cathedrals and churches worked with joy and perpetual collaboration between artist and nature. "The ancients saw in art a higher equilibrium of forces borrowed from nature, that is to say from a higher reason than our own. To admire is to live in God... to know heaven. It is here, like happiness, very near to us. Anything will suggest its presence to you provided you are intelligent and sensitive."

It is essential to understand the harmonious use of night and day, of light and shade, when looking at cathedrals with Rodin's eyes. A cathedral, he explains, is built on the principle of living bodies, the equilibrium of moving masses. By the use of contrasting planes, the cathedral

builders achieve equilibrium and the effect of solidity. Deep shadows and light areas, or half-tones, give the building its magnificent vestiture. Great shadows and great lights are carried solely by essential planes. The light and shadow of the day and the two twilights determined the placing of the great planes. All is in accord with nature, he emphasized. "Beautiful relationships suggest nothing in particular but suggest a thousands things. A masterpiece is of necessity a very simple thing which comprises only the essential. All masterpieces would be quite naturally accessible to all men if they had not lost the spirit of simplicity."

From the eleventh through the eighteenth centuries "the French genius moves from epoch to epoch with youthful energy to introduce new phases in its architectural style. It disturbs nothing that exists, order is followed just as nature itself draws fruit from a flower. This is transmission of life."

"Before I myself disappear," he wrote near the end of his notebooks, "I wish at least to have told my admiration for them [the cathedrals]. I wish to pay them my debt of gratitude, I who owe them so much happiness! I wish to honor these stones, so lovingly transformed into masterpieces by humble and wise artisans; these moldings admirably modeled like the lips of a young woman; these beautiful lingering shadows where softness sleeps at the heart of power; these delicate and vigorous ribs springing up toward the vault and bending down upon the intersection of a flower; these rose windows."

This is Rodin's only book and it is important as an authentic avenue to the thoughts and emotions of one of the greatest sculptors of the past two centuries. Ann Holliday Webb

The Monitor's religious article

## Heaven and health

Health is the permanent gift of God to His spiritual image and likeness, man. A mortal man is not the true man of God's creating but is a false belief about man. The Father of all, being perfect, does not create imperfect children. And because He is divine Spirit, His offspring must be spiritual, not material.

When Jesus looked at a leper or a cripple, he saw beyond the fleshly illusion to the true, spiritual selfhood of man as God's perfect likeness. Man is healthy because God maintains His creation and all it includes in perfect harmony. Sickness has no place in perfection. And where do we look for perfection? Christ Jesus said, "The kingdom of God is within you."

Instead of worrying about health, and emphasizing the physical and letting it dominate thought, we can entertain the thoughts — or spiritual facts — that heal. To the degree we do this, the heavenly kingdom is in our own consciousness and prayer helps us recognize it.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says."

The consciousness of God, good — this is the heaven within us. It includes our perfect, spiritual identity, the man each of us really is. This man is sinless, fearless, deathless, imbued with love for all. This is the real selfhood we must express in our daily lives, and each one of us is capable of doing it.

When we listen for God's wise guidance, we begin to perceive some of the spiritual qualities that actually make up our real selfhood. It is as though we take up an inheritance which has always been ours but has remained unclaimed in human experience.

Every divine prompting we receive and obey, every glow of joy born in us through consciousness of God's presence, every unselfed expression of His wisdom and goodness, will improve the quality of our existence. It is a putting off of human, matter-based misconceptions about life, and a putting on of spiritual truth.

This process of becoming, in a measure, heavenly minded, improves our health, for our bodies manifest what is in our own thought. As we let more of God into our thought and more real love into our motives, we are actually putting on the Mind of Christ with its healing, harmonizing power. Mrs. Eddy writes, "Because God is ever present, no boundary of time can separate us from Him and the heaven of His presence."

In the human illusion of being bounded by time and matter, our healing sometimes seems to depend on both. But this is not so, as we can prove for ourselves by finding the kingdom of God, the consciousness of our true, inseparable unity with the Father.

\*Luke 17:21; \*\*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 291; \*Unity of Good, p. 37.

## The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

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Wolf Pasmanik

(translated from the Yiddish by Eve Abrams)

## He will come

Will he come? He will come.  
Never have I doubted it.  
As though the sun were in the sky  
And the sun gleams through the rain.

Will he come? He will come.  
Light of his presence will dispel  
The darkness that has been  
And clouds disperse forever.

Will he come? He will come.  
As the echo of a song  
My song pours forth his voice  
And my steps to rhythm walk.

Will he come? He will come.  
So with his purest sight  
The Dream which to me was lost  
Is restored in morning light.



# OPINION

Melvin Maddocks

## Sticky business

The Russians, according to a news bulletin, have succumbed to a Western folk habit: chewing gum. Indeed they are about to mass-produce their own. One only hopes they know what they are quite literally stepping into.

It is difficult to imagine anybody wanting to take credit for the invention of chewing gum. But, for the record, the Russians are about 106 years later than a restless-jawed fellow from Ohio, name of William Semple, who concocted the first stick of gum one not-so-memorable day back in 1869.

Presumably nobody said "What hath God wrought?" And maybe those in on the dawn of gum-chewing history said nothing at all, given the jaw-cementing qualities of even latter-day gum. But once a modern historian has spit out his wad, two things can be said about gum. First of all, it sure beats chewing tobacco. And secondly — all ruminating Russians take note — gum has influenced American character.

Consider what is generally thought of as the

American face: long, lean, with whipcord muscles on the throat. This is the gum-chewer's physiognomy just as surely as a barrel chest signifies a long-distance runner. The celebrated faces of Grant Wood's "American Gothic" are portraits of gum chewers. The peculiarly lugubrious staring expressions of the couple, it may be speculated, are not due to temperament or post-frontier hardships but to about 2½ sticks of Juicy Fruit hastily parked in an upper molar. Or worse, swallowed.

As for the famous American reputation for being laconic, the world is fortunate to get "Nope" or "Yup" out of a man disentangling his tongue from the fiendishly ingenious trap of chicle and resin.

Chewing gum, Russians, is not as easy as it looks. There are styles to choose from, techniques to learn. Is one to become an introspective, even moody Rotary Chewer, worrying one's cud in little circles?

But perhaps you are a purposeful person. Then you will become an Up-and-Down Chewer who chews to a marching drum, overcoming obstacles on each gum-grashing downbeat.

On the other hand, if you are a friendly, gregarious sort, you will probably turn into a Gum Snapper, sending out these little smacking signals of fellowship to other gum-chewers.

Gum-chewing, the Russians must also be aware, produces its syndromes of bourgeois overachievement. Certain goal-setting competitors stuff stick after stick into their mouths in vulgar delusions of quantitative

success. The record, though not listed in the Guinness Book of Records, is said to be five packs of Beem's chewing — the bubble blowers.

At this point, the Russians should recognize the hierarchy among gum-chewers. Bubble gum-chewers come at the bottom. They are presumed to be children under 12 or second-rate athletes. The mothers of a still alive today used to refer to all gum-chewers as "pobelnin." But they reserved their special scorn: bubble blowers.

A final word on economics. The Kremlin should inform itself on the effects of gum-inflation, in which no amount of jaw-boning will work. A joint study indicates that, though gum balls have at a penny for 35 years, their diameter has shrunk seven-eighths to one-half of an inch. Once, in inflation days, there were 190 balls to a pound; there are 110.

Manufacturers insist that gum balls are big because the sugar has also dropped (about 1 percent), producing — don't you see? — a kind of legal gum. They are less convincing when they argue the new hollow centers: "The trapped air keeps the gum fresh and aerated."

Ah, they don't make even gum the way they used to. But welcome aboard, Russian comrades, to the world of the perpetual munch. Double your pleasure, double your fun — if you believe. And when you sit down to movie theater or a restaurant and, later, can't get up, don't say we didn't warn you.

Joseph C. Harsch

## The games navies play

The New York Times has startled some of its readers by printing accounts of how United States submarines on intelligence gathering missions have not only approached the Soviet coastline, but even entered Soviet waters inside the three-mile limit.

Three things, it seems to me, need to be said about this report to put the matter in perspective.

First, both Soviet and American navies have long been in the practice of playing tricky and dangerous games. What American submarines do around the Soviet shore line, Soviet submarines and other ships (often parading as harmless fishermen) do around American and allied shore lines. There is nothing the American Navy has done which the Soviets haven't done also — within their respective capabilities.

Second, much of the report is not news to people who keep up with such matters. The Times reporter has come up with one item which so far as I can learn had been kept strictly secret. He says that American submarines on intelligence patrol have learned how to sit on the ocean bottom and read the communications traffic moving over Soviet cables. Otherwise, the report is of material

fairly widely known but not previously put together in a single published account.

Third, the report says that it is presumed in U.S. Navy circles (this is confirmed) that the Soviets know all about the American practices. Equally, the U.S. Navy knows about such operations by their Soviet competitors.

So we are talking about the propriety of an American newspaper publishing information which is known to the national competitor (the Soviet Union) but hitherto more or less kept away from the American public. Should the American press play the government game in keeping only the American people — who pay the freight — in ignorance of what their submarines are doing?

Most people would probably agree that so long as an intelligence operation of this kind is in fact a secret from the competitor it should be kept as a secret. But let us consider only the case of an American naval operation which Moscow has detected and knows all about even if unable to prevent it. Why keep it out of the public domain?

There is one angle here which should be weighed. Yes, the Soviet and American navies play the intelligence game with each other. They are right now negotiating about a possible set of rules to keep the game from

getting too dangerous. But there are certain proprieties to be observed for practical reasons.

For example, if an American submarine trails a Soviet squadron on maneuvers, is detected, and makes a successful escape — there is private humiliation for the Soviet skippers who failed to hang on to their prey. But if the Americans boast of having escaped then the humiliation becomes public and calls for some form of protest or reprisal.

The classic example of how the game has been played in the past was provided when a British naval reserve officer named Comdr. Lionel Crabbe failed to return from a suba dive near the Soviet cruiser Orizhonikidze at anchor in Portsmouth Harbor, April 15, 1958.

The British Government denied any official knowledge of what Commander Crabbe had been trying to do and also any knowledge of what had happened to him. Speculation has been lively. Most accounts assume that he was either captured by Soviet frogmen operating through an underwater airlock in the ship's hull, or was killed by some device fired from the ship. But there has never been an official admission that he had been doing anything more serious than taking a dive. Nor have the Soviets ever said one word about what they did to Commander Crabbe.

Working against an American official se-

crets act is the well-known law persons in the American Navy classify as secret anything and everything in point was the menu at a dinner given to the O-7 Netherlands. The abuse of the process makes the American press reluctant to accept a law with no protect alleged "secrets."

No serious problem arose during the 11. American newspapers operated the voluntary censorship system. What an editor would check with the O-7 War Information) in Washington. There are no serious differences of opinion on the entire operation. The O-7 was distinguished and trusted former press officer of the government and the editor.

There are occasional leaks which should be kept secret because disclosure would benefit, or cause harm to the American cause. The American press for the cause does not trust most of the Government to use classification properly. Since the O-7 was a press officer during World War II, he was a peace-time equivalent of a newspaper editor. Newspaper Editors estimate a press officer of professional newsman. The press could select from the panel.

analysis" the masses will take action against the capitalist system. The revolution will occur in two stages: "democratic" and the "socialist."

During the first stage, the masses will be attached to finding out the Communist Party, in the "socialist" stage, as the French withdrew from Vietnam, and in the armed forces, however much allies may seem. The revolution is even more concerned that the revolutionary opportunities presented by the crisis should not be overestimated.

It explains that the crisis in "protracted" in character, and that periods of pressure on capitalism alternate with counter-revolutionary waves. Only in "the final analysis," it repeatedly argues, will revolution become possible.

Thus the present economic crisis could "in the final analysis" shake the capitalist system, but it would be absolutely wrong to assume that there is a direct link between such crisis and revolution. Leninism, Communism argues, is against the "artificial exaggeration" of any such linkage. "In the final

By Francis Renny

Sitting in the lounge of a Belgrade hotel the other night, surrounded by visiting delegations from Romania, Ghana and Jordan, this reporter made a rough analysis of the TV newscast rolling past on the set in the corner. Of eight items featured — guess who? — Josip Broz Tito. The score was slightly above par for the course, on account of its being Tito's 83rd birthday in a few days' time. Even so a casual observer could have been forgiven for thinking he was in one of the more old-fashioned monarchies.

Reporters, however, are not supposed to observe casually. A few days spent talking to officials and ordinary citizens is enough to persuade this one that there is a world of difference between Tito and the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia; even more between Tito and Stalin. Modern Yugoslavia is a communist country, and words like "liberal" and "parliamentary democracy" are political pornography here. But at least anyone who dislikes the regime has the option of selling up and emigrating instead of being locked up in a

By Les Aspin

The Department of Defense claims that it desperately needs the new nuclear missile Trident submarine to perpetuate the balance of terror that has deterred war between the United States and Soviet Union for the past 30 years.

But the Pentagon's program to build 10 new highly sophisticated Trident submarines at a cost of \$16.1 billion is in deep trouble. Two major investigations by the General Accounting Office (GAO) have disclosed that the program to design a new 4,000-mile-range Trident missile has "major technical problems" and that the actual construction of the 10 ships will be delayed by as much as three years.

Not only are highly visible Navy shipbuilding programs like Trident in trouble but even a relatively obscure project such as the Navy's effort to build new high-speed hydrofoils is mired in difficulties. In fiscal year 1973 the Congress approved \$30 million to build two hydrofoils. But the Navy literally ran out of money after building only one of the two ships. The Navy is now asking the Congress to bail out the program so that the second ship can be completed.

Across the board, the Navy's attempts to build new surface ships and submarines have

Charles W. Yost

Washington In 1961, just after the first Paris conference on Indo-China, I was appointed first resident United States Ambassador to Laos, which had recently become independent.

We had a very small staff. But in Vientiane, then no more than an overgrown village, there was not adequate housing even for that number. When I sought help from the State Department administrative people, I was told there was no use wasting American money there since within six months Laos would be "taken over by the communists." This prediction was premature by about two decades.

What happened was that the United States government chose not to accept this fatalism as the French withdrew from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia during subsequent months, stepped briskly into their shoes. As a matter of fact there was at that time no indigenous communist "threat" in Laos, even less in Cambodia. At the Paris conference the Lao delegation had been under pressure from the French who wanted a quick settlement. To the intense indignation of the Crown Prince — the present King of Laos — the Lao delegation agreed that the Lao Communist forces who had been fighting the French, should be "regrouped" in two northern provinces adjacent to North Vietnam and China.

They should exploit "any crack, any fissure, any weakness" that may appear between political groups, and "any possibility" to flood an ally — even if the ally is "temporary, fickle, unstable, unreliable." Anyone who does not understand this "crack" should look at the Lao Communist forces who may be listening.

# COMMENTARY

## The triumph of Tito

concentration camp. And there cannot be many dictators who let their principal opponent retire comfortably on full pension, accessible to foreign correspondents, as Tito has with Milovan Djilas. Djilas cannot publish what he writes; but he can still enjoy the foreign royalties on what he has previously written and been imprisoned for — a kind of humane irony. Small wonder Djilas says of his former chief: "Tito is not a cruel man."

He is a vain man, a ladies' man, a bon viveur, and everybody knows it and forgives him. For above all Tito has preserved his youthful country's brittle unity. (Yugoslavia did not exist before the Treaty of Versailles.)

As the guidebook puts it, Yugoslavia comprises six republics, five nationalities, four religions, three languages, two alphabets and one abiding passion — independence. The republics, for the record, are Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Herzegovina. At times the one thing they have had in common has been the certainty that they did not want anyone else — certainly not the Germans or the Russians — running them. Under Tito's ruthless leadership they became the only people in occupied Europe to win

their own liberation from the Nazis; and communist though he was, Tito refused to hand that liberty over to Moscow.

The problem then was, how to prevent Moscow exploiting old rivalries between Yugoslavia's different nations in order to put the country under the same yoke as Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the rest. Tito did it with two devices: the first a federal constitution which insists upon the rights of Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and the rest not to be made standardized Yugoslavs run from Belgrade; and the second, a unique kind of industrial democracy known as "self-management." The theory behind it is that the Russians aren't really communists at all — they are just state capitalists. It isn't communism to expropriate private bosses and then make everyone an employee of the state. You must give the workers control over their own work: the right to plan their own production, their own investment, even their own pay. And they must be able to hire and fire their own management.

It is all rather Utopian, and often it goes wrong. Some workers vote themselves more

pay than they can afford; others over invest. Almost all of them complain about the endless meetings they have to attend. In fact the League of Communists manipulates them, and most workers' councils rely on the advice of their hired experts. But the system does give everyone a stake in the success or failure of the enterprise, which can be anything from a locomotive plant to a government propaganda office. Above all, it reinforces the Yugoslav pride in being a nation that once again is different from the rest. Moscow says it is all "anarcho-syndicalism" which is a terrible communist swear-word. But Belgrade says self-management is spreading, and detects signs of it in West Germany, Holland, Scandinavia and even Britain.

Will it all survive Tito? For a start, Tito is in far better health than Franco — at the same age. But most Yugoslavs, whatever they may think of one-party rule (and not all of them like it) will tell you that if the Russians are thinking of moving in the way they did in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, they had better remember what happened to the Nazis thirty years ago.

## U.S. seapower: build-up or foul-up?

The virtual breakdown of the Navy's managerial system to procure ships. Privately senior Navy officials acknowledge that the problem is only going to get worse.

How did we get in such a fix? First, the Navy is now relying on only three shipyards — Litton in Mississippi, Newport News in Virginia, and General Dynamics in Groton, Conn. — to build almost all of our front-line fighting ships. Newport News is the only shipyard that can build an aircraft carrier. It now seems certain that all the

Trident submarines will be constructed at Groton. Litton is still trying to build 35 ships at its new Pascagoula, Mississippi, "shipyard of the future," despite its well-documented lack of success.

Second, the mismanagement of these limited facilities has been phenomenal. The progress is so slow at Litton that construction has stopped on ships scheduled for delivery in 1973. The Navy would like the Congress and the public to believe that its \$2.3 billion slush fund is a catch-up amount to cover inflation. In fact, according to internal Pentagon documents, only about half of the \$2.3 billion is inflation. The rest is needed for cost overruns pure and simple. During the last three months of 1974 alone, Navy shipbuilding programs suffered \$3.2 billion worth of cost overruns — none of which were related to inflation.

Third, it must be acknowledged, inflation has hit Navy shipbuilding particularly hard. Shipbuilders are reimbursed for Navy contracts for inflation based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics indices for shipbuilding material and manpower. The shipbuilder is guaranteed that the price of the ship will go up as fast as the index. This system creates little incentive to hold down labor and material costs, and may even encourage higher prices.

To combat these serious problems the Navy

must start building more "austere" ships that are simpler and cheaper. Unless simpler designs are adopted immediately the shipbuilding budget, which has been slightly more than \$3 billion annually in the early '70s, will double or triple by the close of the decade.

The Navy should also resist the temptation of ship design changes which result in massive cost increases and lay the groundwork for shipbuilders to lodge claims — requests to cover alleged cost increases. Of course, the Navy must also be willing to hold its big contractors' feet to the fire and resist the demands for bailouts. The Navy has offered some resistance to Litton Industries but not enough to deter that conglomerate from demanding an extra \$500 million for 5 of the 35 ships under contract at Pascagoula.

Unless Navy management shapes up, the size of our Navy will continue to shrink or we may bankrupt our economy trying to build a 600-ship Navy (a goal set by the Navy and the House Armed Services Committee).

America needs a strong Navy, but we have sadly learned that our resources are limited and the Navy must make maximum use of each dollar appropriated for ships.

Les Aspin (D) of Wisconsin is a member of the Armed Services Committee in the United States House of Representatives.

## Laos: the ravaging of Shangri-la

Of course the U.S. had its own fish to fry. It was obsessed with what was very probably a delusion that, if undisturbed, Chinese hordes would pour down into Indo-China. The U.S. had a more justified apprehension about North Vietnamese ambitions not only to reunite their own country but to dominate their neighbors.

For these reasons it seemed desirable to unite all noncommunist political forces — of the right, center, and moderate left — in a coalition government, and this was United States policy during my tenure. Subsequently, however, three developments occurred which led to the present unhappy denouement in Laos.

First, as soon as the United States commenced its military and economic aid programs, Parkin's Law began to operate. The very modest American presence ballooned within a few years into legions of military officers in uniform, CIA agents in every sort of guise, economists and experts of every variety — all conspicuous, and many intrusive in a country of three million people.

Second, Washington embraced the thesis that coalition governments of any kind were dangerous, that it must exercise its predominant influence to ensure that only "pure" rightists were in the seats of power and all others purged. The result was to bring about the defection of many "neutralists" and

the center and the occupation in 1960-61 of nearly half the country by the reinforced Pathet Lao and the North Vietnamese.

The third development was the renewal at the same time of the war in Vietnam, which caused the North Vietnamese to seize and hold the Ho Chi Minh Trail as a supply route to the South. As the U.S. became deeply involved in the war from 1965 on, this inevitably made Laos a main theater of military operations.

Thus, tragically, a Pacific Buddhist population, living in what had been a Shangri-la of sorts, having no serious quarrels among themselves, were involved by outsiders, Vietnamese and Americans, in a 16-year war which was not their own; were devastated, displaced, and ultimately divided into warring factions; and finally, it would appear, have been delivered into the hands of the most politically extreme and the least characteristically Laotian among them.

There are many lessons for all of us in this fragment of history, but it is the Laotians who will have to pay the price. Let us hope that eventually their natural gentleness and tolerance will mellow the passions which outsiders have kindled.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

1975 Charles W. Yost

## Moscow blows hot and cold on revolution

By Victor Zorn

Washington A new Kremlin analysis of revolutionary prospects in the capitalist world concludes that there is now "a realistic possibility of carrying out an offensive strategy of class struggle" in a number of capitalist countries. The analysis, published in the leading Soviet party journal, *Communist*, denounces those who "underestimate" the present crisis of world capitalism. They "ignore" the favorable conditions for the "upsurge of the workers' movement," it says, and they "belittle" the new opportunities for the struggle against imperialism.

But the same article warns against "the adventurist doctrine of the export of revolution" and denounces, for good measure, the "extremists" and the "leftists" who call for a "purely proletarian revolution." The official Soviet line is, obviously, somewhere between the two views. Communist denounces. It is a line that is constantly shifting, as it is in response to the changing opportunities presented by the

West's disarray and in the Kremlin's own analysis of the world situation.

The ups and downs of the debate, which can be traced between the lines of speeches made by Soviet leaders on the "crisis of capitalism," do not conform to the ups and downs of the crisis itself. Last year Boris Ponomarev, the Politburo member responsible for the world Communist movement, was saying that some link of the capitalist system may now snap at any moment to open the way to radical changes. The crisis of capitalism, he was telling the world's Communists, presented them with a greater opportunity than they had ever had.

But as the economic crisis deepened, and Portugal began to look like the link that might snap at any moment, Moscow began to warn foreign comrades that by going too far too fast they could provoke a right-wing fascist reaction. Conditions were not yet ripe for revolution, it told them.

The "political maturity" of the working class and its "degree of organization," a Moscow journal explained, were still too low

to make full use of the crisis of capitalism. The danger, it said, was that at this time, was postponing the revolution.

While denying that the Kremlin has postponed the revolution, the *Communist* article does not exactly call the comrades to the barricades. While it denounces those who underestimate the crisis of capitalism, *Communist* is even more concerned that the revolutionary opportunities presented by the crisis should not be overestimated.

It explains that the crisis in "protracted" in character, and that periods of pressure on capitalism alternate with counter-revolutionary waves. Only in "the final analysis," it repeatedly argues, will revolution become possible.

Thus the present economic crisis could "in the final analysis" shake the capitalist system, but it would be absolutely wrong to assume that there is a direct link between such crisis and revolution. Leninism, *Communist* argues, is against the "artificial exaggeration" of any such linkage. "In the final

analysis" the masses will take action against the capitalist system. The revolution will occur in two stages: "democratic" and the "socialist."

During the first stage, the masses will be attached to finding out the Communist Party, in the "socialist" stage, as the French withdrew from Vietnam, and in the armed forces, however much allies may seem. The revolution is even more concerned that the revolutionary opportunities presented by the crisis should not be overestimated.

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Victor Zorn